# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,398.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| For year in advance delivered in Town ..... | Rs. 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | |
| First insertion..... | Rs 5 0 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... | „ 2 | As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion .....8 | As. per line. |
| Second Ditto ..... 4½ | „ „ |
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th December at noon.

| Leave Bombay | Dec. 7 | Leave Gallo | Dec. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Tuticorin | „ 9 | „ Point de Galle | „ 17 |
| „ Manapaud | „ 10 | „ Madras | „ 20 |
| „ Cannanore | „ 10 | „ Cocanada | „ 22 |
| „ Calicut | „ 12 | „ Negapatam | „ 23 |
| „ Beypore | „ 13 | „ Bimlipatam | „ 23 |
| „ Cochin | „ 14 | „ Gopalpore | „ 24 |
| „ Tuticorin | „ 15 | „ Pondicherry | „ 25 |
| „ Colombo | „ 18 | Arrive Calcutta | „ 29 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November, at Noon.

| Up. | | Down. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Nov. 29 | Leave Bussorah | 17 |
| „ Kurrachee | Dec. 5 | „ Fao | 18 |
| „ Gwadur | „ 4 | „ Bushire | 19 |
| „ Muscat | „ 7 | „ Lingah | 21 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | „ 9 | „ Bunder Abbas | 23 |
| „ Lingah | 10 | „ Muscat | 25 |
| „ Bushire | 13 | „ Gwadur | 27 |
| „ Fao | 14 | „ Kurrachee | 30 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 15 | Arrives Bombay | Jan. 1 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Fares from Bombay to | Bewas. | Dhurumtur. | Island and Butchers Corun. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 12 | 2 0 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 6 | 1 0 |

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Saturday. | Leave Cochin | Friday. |
| „ Rutnagherry | Sunday. | „ Beypore | Saturday. |
| „ Malwan | „ | „ Calicut | „ |
| „ Vingorla | „ | „ Tellicherry | „ |
| „ Goa | Monday. | „ Cannanore | „ |
| „ Carwar | „ | „ Mangalore | Sunday. |
| „ Compta | „ | „ Compta | Monday. |
| „ Mangalore | Tuesday. | „ Carwar | „ |
| „ Cannanore | Wednesday. | „ Goa | Tuesday. |
| „ Tellicherry | „ | „ Vingorla | „ |
| „ Calicut | „ | „ Malwan | „ |
| „ Beypore | Thursday. | „ Rutnagherry | Wednesday |
| Arrive Cochin | | Arrive Bombay | Thursday. |

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 29th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARCHANDE FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lafrierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks by other large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £25 | £15 |
| „ Suez | £40 | £22-10 |
| „ Port Said | £42 | £24 |
| „ Marseilles | £56 | £36 |

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREIBWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EAST, Captain Callander, arrived from Moulmain with a Timber Cargo, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us and to send off boats at once for the Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignees.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th November 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship LALLA ROOKH, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignees, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Willis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Willis, ship Lalla Rookh.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. A. CARVALHO is AUTHORIZED to SIGN for ME per procuration from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 22nd November 1869. FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION.—Owing to the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition being POSTPONED to the 23rd December, as already notified, Articles for Exhibition will be received up to the beginning of that month.

W. A. INGLE, Honorary Secretary,
Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition.

Kurrachee, 20th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz.:—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bill of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £58, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage money between Bombay and Marseilles £68, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departure from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Heaviside & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. E. Babettino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,200 Tons, Captain Crapock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1869.

Mr. DAVE CARSON,

In once more presenting himself and his Troupe to the Bombay Public, previous to his departure for Europe, begs to assure that nothing shall be wanting to secure to his Patrons comfort, convenience, and amusement during the stay of the Company in this city. He further pledges himself that those shall be the most

VARIED AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENTS

Ever witnessed in

BOMBAY.

During the season special nights will be devoted to

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

And other Nights entirely to the

DRAMA,

When will be produced

SPARKLING COMEDIES AND POPULAR PLAYS.

The Company consists of the following Ladies and Gentlemen:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. H. Richardson | Mr. Dave Carson |
| Mr. W. Burton | Mrs. D. Haygarth |
| Mr. S. Herberte | Mr. F. H. Pollock |
| Mr. W. South | Mrs. Dave Carson |
| Mr. G. Deering | Miss H. Richardson |
| Signor Zelman | Miss Waddy Deering |
| Mons. Semeladis | Miss Fanny Wiseman |

For the first time in Bombay,

Byron's Glorious Burlesque of the

BABES IN THE WOOD.

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,

As Sir Rowland Macassar;

Mr. E. D. HAYGARTH and Miss FANNY WISEMAN

As

THOSE "BLESSED BABBIES;"

Mr. H. RICHARDSON

In his unapproachable Burlesque rendition of

MISS JONES,

THE NURSERY GOVERNESS;

DAVE CARSON

As

"THE FIRST ROBBER,"

Not in active the cause of the

"DEFICIT" (TWO MILLIONS!!!)

PROGRAMME.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

Part First.

Overture (original) dedicated to the Albert Life Assurance..... Full Band.
Opening Chorus, "Clear the Track"..... Company.
There's a letter in the candle..... Mr. S. Herberte.
Mamuzy, don't you hear the baby cry? Mr. O. Deering.
Who is it lying beneath the Broad Palm? ..... Mr. W. Burton.
Dinah Crow ..... Dave Carson.
Just before the Battle, Mother ..... Mr. S. Herberte.

Part first will conclude with the original and descriptive song, entitled

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,

(Dedicated to the "Saturday Review,")

By

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

Part Second.

BALLAD..... "Hark, I hear an angel sing."
Mr. S. HERBERTE.
VALSE..... "Perché Non Vieni Ancora."
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.
FANTAISIE VIOLIN..... "Le Cieux."
Mons. SEMELADIS.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The evening's entertainment will terminate with Byron's Glorious and original Burlesque, derived partly from the Ballad, partly from the Drama, and very considerably from Original Sources, entitled,

THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Rowland Macassar (the remorseless "Uncle," in whose care his elder Brother has left his pledge) ..... | Mrs. H. Richardson. |
| Sir Roderick } (youths of good presence Sir Rupert } but inferior parts)..... | Mr. Deering. |
| Tommy } (Sir Rowland's Nephew and Sally } Niece, very dreadful children indeed) ..... | Mr. Cooke. |
| Smith (the first ruffian—a mysterious creature, who eventually proves to be by no means so black as he is painted.) | Mr. F. D. Haygarth. |
| Brown (the second ruffian—a villain of a deeper dye) ..... | Miss Fanny Wiseman. |
| The Family Physician ..... | Mr. W. South. |
| Lady Macassar (Sir Rowland's sister, and a better-half, who, although she allows him no will of his own, assists him in appropriating his brother's) ..... | Mr. C. Cull. |
| Miss Jones (Nursery Governess) ..... | Mr. F. H. Pollock. |
| | Mr. H. Richardson. |

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.

Scene I.—Courtyard of Macassar Hall.

Opportune appearance of "The Early Village Cock"—Bachelor regrets on the part of Sir Rowland, and harrowing interview with the stern Lady M., who introduces her black arts and her black-guards.

THE COMPACT!

Scene II.—School-room at Macassar Hall.

Miss Jones's situation no sinecure, and no sign o' cure for it—A resolution in a small way—The Babes ordered away for change of heir.

Scene III.—The Wood.

An interview between Smith and Thomas, which may perhaps be looked on as a plagiarism from King John, but, n'importe—The second Ruffian offers a compromise, which is rejected—Dissolution of partnership—Smith takes his steed, and Brown gets his gruel—Dreadful combat, and die-r results.

Scene IV.—Chamber in Macassar Hall.

The Haunted Uncle—First Ruffian intends being communicative to the audience, but, thinking better of it isn't—Lady Macassar having "supped full of horrors" suffers from the midnight consequence of that injudicious meal.

Scene V.—Another part of the Wood.

In which re-morse may be gathered from Rowland's tone—The Babes literally in and "up a tree"—Sir Rowland's vulture-like disposition changed to that of dove by a successful Coup—Unexpected appearance of "Big Brother Bill"—General reconciliation.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle ..... | Rs. 5 |
| Stalls..... | „ 4 |
| Upper Circle ..... | „ 3 |
| Pit ..... | „ 1 |

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 o'clock.

Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. RICHARDSON.
Acting Manager and Treasurer ..... Mr. W. BURTON.
Musical Director ..... SIGNOR ZELMAN.

NEXT PERFORMANCE

OF

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1869,

On which occasion

A CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME

Will be presented.

NOTICE.—INCOME TAX.—The Act for enhancing the duties leviable under the Indian Income Tax Act having been passed on the 25th instant, the undersigned begs to draw the attention of Managers, Secretaries and Treasurers of Joint Stock Companies to Section II. of the New Act, and requests that from the Salaries payable for the month of November two and a half per cent. be deducted for Income Tax instead of one per cent. as hitherto.

The Section above referred to is as follows:—"Section six of the Indian Income Tax Act, shall, in respect of salaries, pensions, and annuities payable on or after the 1st day of December 1869, be construed as if for the words "one per centum" the words "two and a half per centum" were substituted."

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Income Tax Collector, Bombay.

Income Tax Office, 27th November 1869.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS, passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on FRIDAY the 12th day of November 1869, were unanimously confirmed at a Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY:—

Proposed by John S. Hurrell, Esq., Chairman, seconded by Tapidas Varuhdas, Esq.:—

That the following Special Resolution, passed at an adjourned Meeting of Shareholders held on the 12th day of November 1869, be and hereby is confirmed, viz. That the following Special Resolution, passed at a Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st October, and confirmed at a Meeting held on the 20th idem, be and hereby is rescinded, viz.:

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 3,000 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

Proposed by Cassumbhoy Dinsumjey, Esq., seconded by Ebchachumbhoy Jejeevundass, Esq.:—

That the following Special Resolution, passed at an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Friday, the 12th day of November 1869, be and hereby is confirmed, viz.:

That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer, sell, convey, and assign all lands, houses, hereditaments, premises, rights, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, a Company to be formed with a Capital of thirty-two lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale the said 1,750, fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rupees Two Thousand each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, leases, engagements and obligations of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

JOHN S. HURRELL, Chairman.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th November, 1869.

TENDER for LANDING COAL.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, invites TENDERS for the LANDING and CONVEYANCE of COAL from ships in the Harbour to the Gas Works at Chinchpoogly during the year 1870. The Specification can be seen, and information obtained, at the Office, 1 Church Lane, Fort. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Landing Coal," to be addressed to the undersigned, and sent in at or before noon of the 10th December. The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

C. GAUDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act CXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estates of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJIVANDASS TOOLSIDASS, lately trading under the name of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and also in the name of Purshotumdass Heerachund.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Traders, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and Pranjivandass Toolsidass; the Affidavit of Michael Rozario De Quadros, made on the Twenty-sixth day of November Nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and his Certificate thereto annexed, and the Notices referred to in the said Affidavit; and on hearing Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, Solicitor for the said Traders, it is order that the said Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and Pranjivandass Toolsidass be respectively discharged under the provisions contained in Sections twenty-three and twenty-four of Act XXVIII. of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on the Eleventh day of December next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and further, that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Sumachar," dated this 27th day of November 1869.

G. SARGENT.

SHAMRAO PANDURUNG,
Attorney for the abovenamed Traders.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, a SET of DOCUMENTS relating to Goods shipped by Frederick Madeley per Sir John Lawrence, marked B - day one returning the same to Mr. COLLEY at Messrs. Thomson & Co.' Chemists, Apollo Street, shall receive the above reward.

PIANOS.

Solid Mahogany, 7 octaves, by Schriedmeyer of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just landed ex Anazi a few good solid Oakwood HARMONIUMS.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

GLASSWARE, comprising, Flower Vases, Card Plates, Toilet Sets of 2 or more articles, Centre-pieces, &c.

20 per cent. discount for Cash.

ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS.

PRESENTATION ALBUMS, handsomely bound in Russia Leather, with fancy chased clasps, large and small size.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, plain and carved Meerschaum Bowl, Stem to screw on Bowl, or to be used as Cigarholders, and Tobacco Pouch in one case. Other Portable Pipes, &c.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT and AIRY ROOMS on second and third Floors of No. 1 Church Lane, Fort, TO BE LET, suitable for Residence or Offices. Apply to Bombay Gas Company, Limited, at above address.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

JUST RECEIVED NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The East Indian Calculator. By Thomas Thornton ..... | Rs. 13 | 2 |
| Electricity, Magnetism, and Galvanism. (Weale's series)... | 1 | 0 |
| Failure of Sight. By Jones..... | 5 | 6 |
| Manners and Customs of Modern India, 2 vols..... | 10 | 0 |
| Inman's Ancient Truths, 2 vols..... | 38 | 0 |
| Fitzwygram's Horses and Stables..... | 9 | 8 |
| Wessley's French Dictionary..... | 1 | 8 |
| Lessing's Werke, 6 vols..... | 2 | 8 |
| Scott's Lady of the Lake, (Photographic edition)..... | 9 | 0 |
| Nelly Brooke ..... | 1 | 4 |
| Kirke's Handbook of Physiology (new edition) ..... | 9 | 0 |
| Tuson's Veterinary Pharmacopœia..... | 4 | 0 |
| Aunt Friendly's Coloured Picture Book (linen)..... | 0 | 6 |
| Reis's Practical Treatise on Concrete..... | 3 | 0 |
| Boys' Handbook of Natural History..... | 3 | 4 |
| Philps' Log Books..... | each | 3 |
| Song—Beautiful Moon of the Summer..... | | 1 |
| „ Grass—the Nettle..... | | 1 |
| „ The Mariner's Song..... | | 1 |
| „ Early Recollections..... | | 1 |
| „ Why are you sorrowful, in that l..... | | 1 |
| „ My heart is thine alone..... | | 1 |
| „ May each year bring new joys..... | | 1 |
| „ In absence still..... | | 1 |
| „ She stole my heart away..... | | 1 |
| „ My trust is still in thee..... | | 1 |
| „ Bonnie Annie of Clyde..... | | 1 |
| „ The Light still shines beyond..... | | 1 |
| Galop—Follett..... | | 2 |
| „ The Great Eastern..... | | 2 |
| Waltz—Cupid the Butterfly..... | | 2 |
| „ La Belle de la Cour..... | | 2 |
| Plaisir—Jolly Companions..... | | 2 |
| „ Darkey Drama. Part 5..... | | 0 |
| „ Comic Drama „ ..... | | 0 |

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1870.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 51.—One Day on each Page, Folio, 8 in by 12½..... | | | 8 12 |
| „ 52.—Two Days on each Page ditto ditto ..... | | | 7 8 |
| „ 53.—Three Days on each Page ditto ditto ..... | | | 4 8 |
| „ 55.—Six Days on each Page ditto ditto ..... | | | 3 8 |
| „ 1.—One Day on a Page, Quarto, 7½ by 9½..... | | | 6 4 |
| „ H.—Two Days on a Page, ditto ditto ..... | | | 4 8 |
| „ 3.—Three Days on a Page, ditto ditto ..... | | | 3 12 |
| 3 B.—Three Days on a page, Dr. and Cr., ditto ditto..... | | | 5 2 |
| 4.—Four Days on a Page, ditto ditto..... | | | 3 0 |
| Scribbling Diaries, with Blotting Paper interleaved, of all sizes. | | | |
| Pocket Diaries for Ladies and Gentlemen. | | | |
| The Bengal Army List. Oct. 1, 1869..... | | | 5 8 |
| Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with Music and Appendix.. | | | 1 4 |
| Ditto handsomely bound..... | | | 4 8 |
| Ditto small edition..... | | | 0 8 |

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

** Intending Subscribers to English Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870, are requested to kindly communicate with us before the 1st of January 1870. A Price List of all the English Newspapers and Periodicals has been compiled, and we shall be happy to furnish the same to any one on application.

JUST RECEIVED, a Fresh Consignment of the very best of FABER'S FOLDING SLATES and PENCILS, of every description, size, and quality; varying in price from Annas Four to Rupees Three.

SELLING OFF.

List of Table Ornaments offered at 20 per cent Discount.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A Pair of Centre Pieces, each held up by Swans with outspread wings—Marble..... | Rs. | 30 0 |
| Ditto Candlesticks—Marble..... | | 15 0 |
| Ditto Vases—Alabaster..... | | 45 0 |
| Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster..... | | 45 0 |
| Marble Ass, on stand..... | | 25 0 |
| Figure of a Lady with Goat by her side..... | | 30 0 |
| Two Angels on a stand, with outspread Wings..... | | 50 0 |
| An ornamental Table Jug: Gold and Red..... | | 30 0 |
| A large Centre Piece—Marble..... | | 30 0 |
| A Wafer Stand ..... | | 2 0 |
| A large Marble Basket, with cover..... | | 10 0 |
| A small do. do. ..... | | 6 0 |
| A Group of Dogs, on stand—Marble..... | | 10 0 |
| Venus and Cupid—Alabaster, on stand..... | | 30 0 |
| A pair of Plates—Marble..... | | 2 0 |
| Figure of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Alabaster, on stand... | | 50 0 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quoits, per set ..... | 12 | 0 |
| Swan Quills, per bundle ..... | 5 | 8 |
| Pewter Ink Stands, each from..... | 3 | 0 |
| Punching Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag, per bag..... | 2 | 0 |
| Photographs of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each..... | 0 | 12 |
| Playing Cards, De La Rue's best, from Rs. 1 to, per pack. | 3 | 0 |
| Sealing Wax. De La Rue's best, per lb..... | 2 | 8 |
| Mourning Stationery, per packet..... | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto 100 Envelopes..... | 2 | 0 |
| Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint..... | 0 | 12 |
| Ditto ditto Blue and Red Ink in bottles of all sizes | | |
| Blank Books of sizes, half and full Bound. | | |
| Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books. | | |
| Pencils, Mathematical withs, per yard..... | | 1 4 |
| Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box..... | | 1 0 |
| Ditto ditto "J" and "F" „ „ ..... | | 1 4 |
| Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen..... | | 1 0 |
| Drawing Cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case..... | | 2 4 |
| Celluloid Rules..... | | 3 0 |
| Letter Clips, spring of sizes..... | each | 2 8 |
| Scents of all kinds, per bottle..... | | 1 4 |
| Toilet Vinegar, per bottle..... | | 1 0 |
| Measuring Tapes of all kinds, each..... | | 4 8 |
| Drawn Blades, each..... | | 1 0 |
| Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle.. | | 3 0 |
| Faber's Ink and Pencil Eraser's, each ..... | | 0 8 |
| Mangin's best Cutlery, per set ..... | | 40 0 |
| Porcelain Slates, each..... | | 2 0 |
| A Despatch Box..... | | 36 0 |
| Tranquist Boards, with Men, complete..... | | 6 0 |

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China, Calcutta, Madras, | Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, | New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans. |

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | | Qts. per doz. | Pts. per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ** 2—Chateau Latour or Margos, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded ..... | | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| Chateau Rauzan, | Black capsule, „ ..... | „ 25 0 | „ 14 0 |
| Chateau Leoville, | Blue capsule, „ ..... | „ 22 0 | „ 12 0 |
| Chateau Palmes, | Blue capsule, „ ..... | „ 22 0 | „ 12 0 |
| Chateau Larose, | Yellow capsule, „ ..... | „ 18 8 | „ 10 8 |
| St. Julien, | Green capsule, „ ..... | „ 17 0 | „ 10 0 |
| Medoc, | Red capsule „ ..... | „ 15 8 | „ 9 0 |
| Medoc, | White capsule, „ ..... | „ 13 8 | |
| Sauternes, | Red capsule, „ ..... | „ 22 0 | „ 12 0 |

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chambertin, Labelled and Branded ..... | Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 17 0 |
| Nuits, ditto ..... | „ 36 0 | |
| Macon, ditto ..... | „ 21 0 | |
| Chablis, ditto ..... | „ 32 0 | |

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magnums, Finest Dry..... | Labelled..... | Rs. 74 0 | |
| Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, | „ ..... | „ 36 0 | Rs. 19 8 |
| Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ..... | „ ..... | „ 32 0 | „ 17 8 |
| Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } | Silver Foil „ ..... | „ 27 0 | „ 14 8 |

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil. Labelled and Branded..... | Rs. 36 | to 19 8 |
| Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil..... | „ 32 | „ 17 8 |
| Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner..... | „ 34 | „ ... |
| „ „ Braunberger..... | „ 25 | „ ... |
| Hock, „ Johannisberger ..... | „ 43 | „ 17 0 |
| „ „ Forster Traminer ..... | „ 34 | „ ... |
| „ „ Rudesheimer..... | „ 34 | „ 14 0 |
| „ „ Hochheimer ..... | „ 23 | „ 12 8 |

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Amontillado, very choice and superior..... | Rs. 32 0 |
| Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale..... | „ 28 0 |
| Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry ..... | „ 22 0 |
| do. Blue seal,

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Colabas at Rs. 1,765 for time. Mazagons closed at Rs. 1,355.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 10 p. ct | Agra Bank | 120 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p. ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,550 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p. ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 832½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | | Ditto 2nd Rcs. Issue | 211½ |
| 3,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p. ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,550 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 6 p. ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China | 230 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 190 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 do. | National Bank of India | 134 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | 1,750 | Nov. '68 | Back Bay Co. | 590 |
| 3,500 | 2,400 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. | 100 |
| 5,000 | 2,400 | ... | Bombay Ship Co. | 100 |

CALCUTTA.—23RD NOVEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day were only of trifling amounts at the following prices:—4 per cents at Rs 94-0 or 6 discount; Public Works 5 per cents. at Rs. 105-9; 5 per cents. at 1856-57 Rs 108-4 and 5½ per cents. a Rs 112-12.

Bengal Coal Co's shares were purchased at Rs 1,500

The transactions in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co's shares, were at Rs 345 to 350 for each.—*Englishman.*

(FROM TOLMIN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, NOV. 22.)

Still no telegrams from London of a later date than civil intelligence, and no official information as to when the line is likely to be in regular working order again, yet nobody appears to know who is responsible for all this irritating and intolerable delay in re-storing rapid communication with Europe. Export business in the meanwhile is well nigh brought to a stand still in consequence.

The Indigo season '69-70 opened on Thursday, the 18th instant, when the first public sale of the season passed off with spirit at very extreme prices.

Arrival transactions in new Cotton are in abeyance for the present, as the cost of new crop in the interior is equal to Rs. 24-8 per bazaar maundie screwed bales landed in Calcutta. All the early arrivals of new crop will be more or less damaged from yellow stains, in consequence of the rain fall, while the cotton was in pod.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—In the beginning of the week rates were a shade higher, but the advance was only transitory, leaving quotations same as those given last mail.

Bank Bills 1s. 11¼d.—First Class Credits, 1s. 11 15/16d.—Document Bills, 2s. 0d.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain have declined 5s per ton all round, owing to the free arrival of overdue ships, as well as the slack demand for freight, and a further fall of another 5s is even possible—a week ago this was quite unlooked for. The disengaged tonnage in Port has increased during the week from 8 to 22,000 tons. For America a decline of a dollar has already been established.

To-day's quotations are:—

| | | For London. | For Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | per ton of 52 cubic feet | £2 15 0 | £2 17 6 |
| Jute | ,, ,, | £2 15 0 | £2 10 0 |
| Indigo | ,, 50 ,, | £4 0 0 | £4 0 0 |
| Lac & Tea | ,, ,, | £2 17 6 | £2 10 0 |
| Linseed | ,, 20 cwts. | £2 10 0 | £2 7 6 |
| Rapeseed | ,, ,, | £2 15 0 | £2 10 0 |
| Rice | ,, ,, | £1 0 0 | £0 10 0 |
| Sugar | ,, ,, | £0 10 0 | £0 10 0 |
| Saltpetre | ,, ,, | £0 10 0 | £0 10 0 |
| Hides | ,, 14 ,, | £2 17 6 | £2 10 0 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Kirby, Colonel, Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.
Jones, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Cousemaker, Lieutenant, Revenue Survey S. M. D., on privilege leave, from Kolhapoor.
Pierce, Major, 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Tanna.
Brown, Major, Brigade Staff, on privilege leave, from Ferozepoor.
Hoare, Captain, 16th Lancers, to appear before a Medical Board, from Ferozepoor.
Drew, Captain, 7th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

Rice, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Dharwar.
Blandy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Strutt, Captain, 3rd Regiment N. I., on furlough to England.
Gethings, Captain, B. Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Elgee, Colonel, 3th B. Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Dyer on, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.
Pierce, Major, 10th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.
Harris, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Canny, Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Lodgh, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Harris, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Gen, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on privilege leave, to Broach.
Dyerson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.

SIND DIVISION ORDERS.

Lieutenant A Wood, 2nd Belooch Regiment has obtained leave of absence from 22nd to 29th November 1869.

Captain O V Tanner, 2nd Belooch Regiment has obtained leave of absence from 24th November to 1st December 1869.

Lieutenant A L McNair, 1st Sind Horse, and Lieutenant W S Peat, 3rd Sind Horse have, under sanction of superior authority, obtained leave of absence from 1st to 15th November 1869 in extension.

Captain F M Drew, 7th Hussars has obtained leave of absence subject to approval of Superior authority to proceed to England via the Overland route, at the recommendation of the standing medical committee for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Mair-ki-Hutlee, 12th November 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain H. F. Gildea to be [illegible]

[illegible] pleased to make [illegible] approval by Her

[illegible]tenant Reginald [illegible], who resigns the [illegible] 1869.

[illegible]blished in General [illegible] cancelled.

[illegible]e pleased to make [illegible] approval by Her

[illegible] Foot.—Ensign Charles Garling Drury to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 28th July 1869.

Ensign James Butler to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Drury, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 28th July 1869.

Ensign Thomas Morris Jenkins to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Butler, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 28th July 1869.

Ensign John Henry Barnard to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Jenkins, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 28th July 1869.

Ensign William Augustus Burnett to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hornsby, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 21st September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Murree Convalescent Depôt—Captain A. W. Barron, 38th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Campbell, 79th Foot, who rejoins his regiment. Dated 9th November 1869.

Consequent on the transfer of the Head Quarters of the Sangor District to Jubbulpore, the Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain G. A. Way, Staff Corps, late Station Staff Officer at Jubbulpore, to be Station Staff Officer at Saugor. Dated 6th November 1869.

Colonel T. A. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Jubbulpore for General duty, and directed to join.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. of the 19th ultimo, page 402, Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Bishop, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad, for general duty.

The undermentioned Officers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed the tests specified, on the 1st instant, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Lieutenant R. N. Franks, 1st Battan, 3rd Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant J. J. Congdon, Royal Artillery.

Captain and Local Major G. T. Osborn, 1st Battn. 11th Foot.

Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, (2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Native Infantry,) 2nd battn 12th Foot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of the undermentioned Officers are to be added to the list of Officers detailed for duty at the Depots in England, published at page 459, G. O. C. C. dated 4th October 1869:—

1st Battalion, 5th Foot.—Lieutenant H. S. Williams.
1st Battalion, 7th Foot.—Lieutenant G. B. Stephens.
2nd Battalion, 12th Foot.—Captain W. Keough.
2nd Battalion, 12th Foot.—Lieutenant F. Morgan.

In anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the name of the undermentioned Officer is to be added to the list of Officers detailed for duty at the depots of their regiments, published in G. O. C. C. dated 4th October 1869, page 450:—

103rd Foot.—Lieutenant R. M'Intosh Nott.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH NOVEMBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 5s. 0d. | Nom. p. ton |
| | Cases | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. | ,, |
| Liverpool | Wooden Ships | £1 12s. 6d. | ,, |
| | Myrabolms & Coir bills | £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 0d. | |
| | Seeds | £0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d. | |
| Havre | Cotton | £2 0s. 0d. | Nominal. |
| | Coffee | | Nominal |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 0s. 0d. | Nominal |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 3 to 4 | per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 | per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | | Nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 | per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | Cargoes | Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas per bag | nominal. |

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Kurrachee (s) | Cottier | Kurrachee, Nov. 24. |
| | M. S. Elphinstone (s) | Dupuy | Goa, Nov. 25. |
| 28 | Behar (s) | Hall | Suez, Nov. 15. |
| | Solway | Richard | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Sumatra (s) | White | Aden and Suez. |
| | Pearl (s) | Baldwin | Cutch. |
| | Tilly (s) | Kingcome | Malabar Coast. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Allum Ghur, Williams, bound to Calcutta via Allipee.
Ship Cold Stream, Ponsonby, bound to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of November 22nd has the following:—

ARRIVALS.—Ships Sehah Jehan, [B], Abdool Moolah, Cannanore 30th September, touched at Allepee 23rd October, and Malabar Coast (date not mentioned); and Onward, [B], J H Hewett, Moulmein 4th November; and Barque Ellsworth, [American], E G Woodward, Liverpool 31st July.

Passengers per Barque Ellsworth—Mrs Woodward and two children.

The Telegraph of November 23rd has the following:—

ARRIVALS.—Ship Flower of the Forest, [B], H Tully, Colombo 31st August; Gertrude, [B], Heagerty, Liverpool 10th July; and Baroda, [B], Thomas Tully, Liverpool 17th August.

DEPARTURE.—Ship Saint Jean.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—November 22nd, Burmah s. s, J T Lewis, S. Ports, and Ethiopia s. s. D M Cathum, N. Ports.

Passengers arrived per s s Ethiopia—Mr Pulo, Mr Luza, Mr and Mrs Mohrnex.


## MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN

(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOYD—November 27th, at the Free Church Manse, Marine Lines, the wife of the Rev. D. C. Boyd, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

NEELE—November 22nd, at 33, Amherst Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. T. Neele, Church Missionary, of a daughter.
TWEEDIE—November 21st, at No. 9, Russell Street, the wife of Charles Tweedie, Esq., of Porchattic, Jessore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHADBURN—FARNWORTH—November 20th, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. P. J. Jarbo, Charles Forster, second son of Walter Chadburn, Esq., of Southwell, Notts, to Isabella Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late John Masterson Farnworth, Esq., late Lieutenant, 44th Regiment, B. N. I.
RICE—LARRULET—November 22nd, at Rampoorah Factory, by the Rev. Father de Bruy, Roman Catholic Priest, and afterwards by the Rev. Mr. Wallis, Chaplain of Berhampore, Frederick T. Rice, Esq., of Goamalty Factory, to Miss Frances Louisdie Ryan, eldest daughter of Mrs. Larrulets, of Jungypore.
FRYE—CADDY—November 23rd, at St. Stephen's, Kidderpore, by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, M.A., Charlie F. Frye, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Major D. T. Caddy.

DEATHS.

CLARK—November 19th, at Naraingunge, after a long and lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. H. W. Clark, aged 52 years and 2 months.
BIGNOLD—November 20th, at Bogra, of Laryngites, Robert Langdale, son of T. F. Bignold, Esq., C.S., aged 5 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MUNRO—November 18th, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Major A. A. Munro, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.
KENDALL—November 17th, at Saikote, the wife of Henry Kendall, M.D., Surgeon Major, 7th Q. O. Hussars, of a daughter.


## NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.



# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1869.


THE financial debate at Calcutta will, it is to be feared, disappoint the public at Home and in India. Perhaps that will be the fault of the public in expecting too much. The edge of novelty was worn clean off the subject by the publication of the famous minutes, and on the other side of India they dispute in secret, and behave with propriety before the reporters. Indeed, so far as the public can know anything about it, the Government is a happy family whence discord is banished, so complimentary are the allusions which one honourable gentleman makes to another. Even the Viceroy lays aside his bolts, if he has any, when he appears in public, and deals out general apologies for everybody. As for revelations, the despatch to the Secretary of State was so outspoken that little remained to be discovered. Hence we have few, if any, new facts; but we have one or two sharp sayings and some valuable expressions of opinion, which would have been out of place in the official documents sent to Westminster.

Perhaps the most useful observations will be found in the speeches of Colonel and Mr. John Strachey, who both stepped beyond the boundary of routine. Mr. John Strachey openly declared himself in favour of that decentralization of finance without which, we are convinced, the labours of Finance Ministers will be in vain. There are able and experienced men in the Supreme Government, but scarcely one mind of the highest order. We have said before that the finances of India on the present plan *might* be managed by half a dozen Pitts, but there is not only no Pitt at Calcutta, we see no sign even of a Peel or a Gladstone. One of the crazes of the day is that England ought to send out the best financial genius she possesses to manage the Indian Exchequer; but the demand is exacting and absurd; England wants her best for herself. But if, as is manifest, India is to be managed financially by a class of men below the best, and if only the best, as we contend, and the best armed with despotic power, could work the system, then surely it were wiser to give up the task, lessen the burden, and limit the responsibility. At present we put all our financial eggs into one basket; let us have several baskets, and give those who carry them an interest in the contents. We are not quite sure that we understand the meaning of one remark made by Mr. John Strachey. He said that "imperial resources should not be expended for purely local purposes; but that local roads, local schools, local works of sanitary importance, must be provided from local resources, and not from the income of the State." That is a very broad proposition. It would have been well had the speaker told us what he meant by the income of the State. Does he mean the whole revenue as at present collected? Is that to flow into an imperial exchequer and be absorbed for imperial purposes? What, again, is the meaning of local? Does he, for instance, regard all education as local, and would he retrench the educational contribution from imperial revenue? Before one could acquiesce in the honourable gentleman's proposition, one must have local and imperial defined. But, whatever doubts we may entertain respecting that somewhat abstruse utterance, we can have none upon the next—that "some plan must be adopted for giving to the local governments, *with whom the actual administration of nearly the whole of India rests*, some real incentives to economy." And he went on to point out that at the present time these local governments, so heavily weighted with the responsibilities of actual administration, have no means of knowing what amount of money they may legitimately consider as income, and no means of knowing how to regulate their expenditure. Perfectly true. Look at this year. The Supreme Government accorded sums to the local governments last March, and in October they are told that a far less amount must suffice. After works have been commenced and contracts made, the brake is suddenly employed to pull up the train of expenditure abruptly. If the order is to be construed literally in Bombay, not an atom of more work could be done this year; and we cannot imagine that the Supreme Government will enforce a policy so wasteful. Economy is absolutely impossible under this centralized system, because no one can tell what a week may bring forth. Therefore we agree with Mr. Strachey when he advocates an approach to a saner system. He said, and his words are worth reprinting:—

"I am satisfied that there will be no real local economy, and no complete and really effectual check on our constantly increasing expenditure, until there has been placed upon every local Government a specific responsibility for maintaining an equilibrium between its income and its expenditure. I am convinced that this object can be obtained without the sacrifice of one iota of the authority of the Supreme Government, and without the abandonment of a particle of that rigid and complete control over the finances of the empire which I believe it to be absolutely necessary that the Supreme Government should most jealously preserve."

Of course we do not look for a well-defined exposition in a speech generally relating to other matters, but Mr. Strachey will see that his remark about local roads and local works, and the sentences just quoted, require to be brought into harmony by an explanation.

Colonel Strachey's defence of the Department of Public Works is open to much comment; but at present we intend only to draw attention to a couple of observations. It appears from this vindication that in former years the officers of the P. W. D. were slack in spending, and that grants lapsed because not used. Further, that this remissness found no favour in the eyes of a Supreme Government which then believed it had abundant stores in the treasury, and, at the end of each year, looked for surpluses which never came. Therefore the credulous Government, which considers itself able to lay out and control the expenditure for all India, applied the spur to the officers of the P. W. D., and enjoined them to spend in each year up to the full amount allotted to them. What wonder, then, that they obeyed and, perhaps, in some cases, overshot the margin. Were they not instigated and stimulated by a Government which had forgotten the famous maxim—*point de zèle?* and what a fine commentary on the orders to spend are the recent orders to retrench—nay, to stop at once and altogether! The other passage in Colonel Strachey's speech which will attract notice includes a witty remark, an epigrammatic definition of the P. W. D. What, he asked, is this department? "It is the agency, and nothing more than the agency, through which the Government, in all its various department, *supplies itself with extravagancies.*" Well said. "The Public Works Department," he continued, "does not desire to build palatial barracks, nor splendid hospitals, nor vast courthouses. It has no wish to stud the country with police offices and stations. All these works are undertaken to satisfy the various civil departments of the administration, and the difficulty of the Public Works Department is to bring their demands within reasonable and practicable limits. So it is in truth with all other works. The Public Works Department receives from the Government that sum which the Government thinks fit to spend from year to year on this class of objects, and does its best to apply the money suitably." And, he added, with great spirit, "I hope that when it is thought proper to find fault with any excessive expenditure on public works, the responsibility will be attributed, where it is due, to the administrative departments, and to the Executive Government." Surely. We are ready to admit that this bold offensive defence does not touch the question whether the money entrusted to the Department is always laid out to the best advantage; but that is a separate subject, and one, perhaps, that Colonel Strachey will grapple with some day.

The speech of Sir Richard Temple was an apology, which, however, failed on the main point: he did not tell us how it came to pass that, in March last, he did not become fully aware of the real state of the accounts. Wanting in that, the speech lacks the most interesting contribution to financial history. The address with which the Viceroy closed the debate contained an excuse and a promise. The excuse for past shortcomings was that the Government does not receive early enough the information required to make successful forecasts, or fair and trustworthy estimates of revenue and expenditure. There is a good deal of truth in that, and no doubt the expression of Lord Mayo's opinion will quicken the flow of information into the bureaus of the Supreme Government. Mr. Chapman, on this side of India, has set an excellent example of promptitude, and we hope that the measures in contemplation will bring the military accounts more rapidly to book. It is not impossible that these, as well as all others, will come directly under the control of the Accountant General. The promise in the Viceroy's speech is that we are to have no more deficits, nay, if we understand his rather obscure language, that we are to have a big reduction of expenditure. He defined his purpose in these words:—

"We have to change the fiscal condition of this country in such a way as to give to the public at the earliest possible moment a financial advantage of upwards of three millions of money. I am now speaking not only the opinion of the Government of India but also that of the Secretary of State, when I say that it is decided that, looking to the many fluctuating items in the resources of the country, to the risks to which we are liable, and the magnitude of the interests involved, unless such a result is obtained, it cannot be said that Indian finance stands upon a sound and substantial basis."

What is meant by giving the public "a financial advantage of upwards of three millions sterling?" If it mean a reduction of expenditure by that amount, we must say that the Viceroy adopted a very curious phrase to express his meaning. But we will assume that he intended to say "reduce the public expenditure, at the earliest possible moment, by three millions," because that interpretation of the enigma agrees with the tenour of Lord Mayo's other remarks, and the understood policy of the Home as well as the Indian Government. It is a welcome announcement, and cannot be too often repeated; for really the profuse—progress party is not at all likely to cease its clamour.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will embark in the Lord Elphinstone on Tuesday or Wednesday; and rumour has it that H. E., in his progress to Calcutta, will be accompanied by three Secretaries, Colonel Marriott, Colonel Kennedy and Mr. Gonne.

THE new Calcutta daily paper is to be edited by the present editor of the "Englishman," Captain Fenwick.

THE Act for the levy of increased duties under the Income Tax Act having been passed, the Income Tax Collector of Bombay has called upon the managers of public companies by an advertisement in our paper of to-day to deduct two and a half per cent. for Income Tax from the salaries payable for the month of November instead of one per cent. as hitherto.

THE "Pioneer" hears there is some probability that Mr. Lepel Griffin, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, will fill the post of Resident at Srinuggur during the season of 1870.

IN these days of heated ecclesiastical controversy we were not at all surprised to see in a Madras paper the following prominent heading:—

"DEATH BY THE EXPLOSION OF A CANON."

THE mania for reduction of expenditure is affecting even the few lunatics whom we can afford to shelter in asylums. In some places, says the "Friend of India," the order has gone forth to let them loose on society, if it is impossible to feed and supervise them at a smaller cost.

A RESOLUTION has, it is stated, been passed by the Government of India, that all appeals against the decisions of the local governments, regarding pensions and gratuities to officials thrown out of employ by the recent reductions, should be made to the Secretary of State, and not to the Viceroy. This applies to Bombay and Madras only.

WE hear that the Governor-General has agreed on the recommendation of the Bengal Government, to keep the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Bhaugulpore and Assam Circles. The rest will be abolished, and the incumbents will be made District Superintendents of the first Grade. We also hear that Mr. Reilly of the Detection Department will be reduced to Rs. 1,000 a month.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE "Friend of India" says—"The Madras Government deserves all the credit which it received so liberally from the Governor General and his colleagues in Council, on Friday, for showing so much of a public and imperial spirit in effecting retrenchments and adding to the revenue. . . . If Bombay, in its political as well as financial relations with the Supreme Government, were to show a tithe of the canny foresight of the Presidency which will soon cease to deserve the appellation of 'benighted,' decentralization in some form would be sure."—(Oh, oh!)

THERE is a likelihood, says the "Indian Daily News" of the 24th, of another Looshai raid this cold weather, and the Bengal Government seem to be alive to the fact, judging from the preparations being made by sending reinforcements of Police to the suspected localities. The last mail steamer to Chittagong took down a small batch as a reinforcement to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts. Our contemporary writes against meddling interference with the plans of that officer.

THE Maharajah of Rewah, G. C. S. I., wrote on the 12th November, to the Political Assistant, Nagode, as follows:—"When I had the pleasure of meeting the Hon'ble Sir W. Mair, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, at Durbar, he mentioned to me his desire to establish a College at Allahabad. It will be a great public good, and I hope you will kindly inform His Honour that I am desirous of contributing Rs. 9,000 to the institution, of which I should wish Rs. 6,000 to be devoted to the building, and Rs. 3,600 to the endowment of a Sanskrit scholarship."

THE "Indian Daily News" hears that a Torpedo Committee has been appointed at Calcutta, by the Government of India, of which Colonel Hyde is the President, and Lieutenant Broadbent, of the Royal Engineers, is the Secretary. The latter officer is to receive a staff allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem for this additional duty, besides his military pay and allowances. Our contemporary thinks this expenditure might well have been spared, under present circumstances. All about torpedos may be learnt from England, if Government would simply ask for the information.

THE Government of the Punjab has reported very favourably on the experimental cultivation in that province of the China grass, from the fibres of which grass-cloth is manufactured. Sir Donald McLeod believes that the cloth will always command a high price in the Indian, as well as in foreign markets, and that the cultivation will be a source of revenue to the State. He has, therefore, recommended that it should be carried out on a more extensive scale, and under European supervision; and has asked the Government of India to secure through the Secretary of State the services of two European gardeners, on a salary of Rs. 600 each, rising to Rs. 800 per mensum.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GRAND BALL AT ISMAILIA.

LONDON, 20TH NOVEMBER.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been elected Chancellor of Oxford University.

The Board of Trade has ordered an enquiry to be made with reference to the loss of the Carnatic.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is ill.

A grand ball was given at Ismailia on Thursday the 18th instant, at which 3,000 persons were present. The ships Cambria and Faurette arrived at Suez from Ismailia yesterday.

The *Times* authoritatively denies that it is the intention of the Duke of Genoa to accept the Spanish Crown.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF NOVEMBER 5.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Behar (Capt. W. B. Hall), bringing the English Mail of the 5th inst., arrived yesterday evening about eight o'clock. She left Suez on the 15th at 8 P.M., reached Aden at 0-45 A.M. on the 21st,, and resumed her voyage the same day at 3 P.M.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Major and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. Cruikshank, (Company's employé,) Mr. O. Selby, Mr. Shaw Kennedy, H. K. Bennett, G. R. Henderson, Mrs. Starling, three infants, and child, and European female servant, Mr. Stewart's native male servant, Mr. T. Butler, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. C. Griffiths and infant and native female servant, Mr. E. Dyke (Company's employé), Mr. Somerville's native male servant.

From Marseilles—Sir Seymour Blane, Major Webster, Major Wallace, Captain Fellowes, Captain and Mrs. Keen, Assistant Surgeon Findon, Dr. Pinkerton, Dr. and Mrs. Hilson, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr Ker, Mr. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Kelner, Mr. Dorning, Mr. and Mrs. Vix and European female servant, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Steel, Mr. James Eldforth, Mr G. M Stewart, Mr. Forrester, Mr. H. Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. Garbett, Miss Rotherham, Mrs. Cousmaker, Mrs. Carpendale and child, Mrs. Hillman.

From Suez—General Sir H. Chamberlain, Capt. Clerk, Mr. C. S. Hogg, Mr. Eisenlohr, Mr. P. de Saone, Mr. and Mrs. Westlake.

From Aden—Ten natives.

Left at Aden—General Sir E. Russell.

The Behar was detained at Suez, waiting for cargo which did not arrive in time for her, in consequence of a great interruption on the railway, through the preparations for the opening of the Canal. Many of the passengers booked by the Behar have remained behind in Egypt. The s. s. Neera left Suez at 7-10 P.M. on the 14th November, and the Behar and Deccan at 8 P.M. on the 15th. The Behar called at the wreck of the Carnatic to deliver some stores; there is no farther news regarding the salvage as—owing to the heavy swell—Captain Grant, in the s. s. Tor, had gone in under the lee of Shadwan unable to carry on operations. The Behar passed the Neera at 11-30 A.M. on the 20th off Jibbel Zooghur, and arrived at Aden at 7-45 A.M. on the 21st, the Neera also arriving at noon the same day, the latter vessel was still at Aden when the Behar sailed at 3 P.M. The Deccan arrived at Aden at 7 A.M. 21st, and was to leave at 4 P.M. the same day. In the Gulf of Aden, the day after leaving that port, the Behar experienced for 24 hours dirty and unsettled weather with strong variable winds and confused sea; at other times she had fine weather. At 9 A.M. on the 26th, 16-37 N. 63-12 E., passed a steamer supposed to be one of Her Majesty's transports. At 6-15 A.M. on the 28th passed a steamer supposed to be the homeward mail.

Two entertainments were given on board by the passengers and officers of the ship to beguile the time. The first of these consisted of the blood curdling tragic opera of "Bombastes Furioso," and the screaming farce "Cool as a Cucumber"; the second entertainment of a concert, supported by ladies and gentlemen, followed by "Box and Cox." Both entertainments were highly successful.

Mr. Samuel Macpherson, Mail Agent, died suddenly yesterday (Sunday) afternoon,—he had not been well since leaving Suez.

### HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, Nov. 5.)

The India Office Council has sanctioned the expenditure of 10,000*l.* on the Duke of Edinburgh's presents for native princes.

A despatch from the Government of India recommends reductions in the European and Indian Army and Staff.

There is a serious crisis at Madrid, on the nomination of the Duke of Genoa. Admiral Topete has resigned, and it is expected a new Cabinet will be formed.

Fears are entertained that the breach between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt is widening.

The Emperor of Austria will have an interview with the King of Italy at Brindisi.

A shock of an earthquake has been experienced in Russia and Germany.

The insurgents in Dalmatia have offered submission. The Austrian forces have, however, gone forward.

A telegram declares the Suez Canal a sterling success, the least depth throughout being twenty feet.

The Fenians have taken serious steps to suppress the tenant-right movement until the political offenders are released from prison.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone is the new Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Salisbury will be elected to the vacant Chancellorship of the University of Oxford without opposition.

Her Majesty has arrived at Windsor from Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales has paid a visit to Scarborough.

Sir R. Murchison has received letters from Dr. Livingstone.

The bursting of a boiler on board H. M. S. Thistle has caused the death of ten persons and the serious injury of eight others.

The Cotton Supply Association, in its annual report, distinctly refers to India and not to America as the promising field for cotton cultivation.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are the Marquis of Westminster, Mr. G. Peabody, Mr. E. North, M.P., Sir J. F. Rivers, Bart., General R. B. Coles, Lieutenant-General P. Sandilands, R.A., Colonel W. Swinton, Madras Retired, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Allen, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Lacy.

The Bank rate of discount has been raised to 3 per cent.

The price of Consols to-day is to for both money and account (November 4).

Rates of Exchange:—Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 1s. 11½*d.* to 1s. 11⅞*d.*

Cotton at Liverpool:—Market steady. Prices: American, 10*d.* to 12¾*d.*; Egyptian, 11½*d.* to 15½*d.*; Surat 7*d.* to 11*d.*; Bengal, Scinde, &c., 7¾*d.* to 8¾*d.*

Cotton goods at Manchester:—Market firm.

### AN AMUSEMENT FOR H. R. H.

THOUGH suggestions for the amusement of the Duke of Edinburgh are not scarce, we make another on the ground that, if followed, it will not only amuse the Duke, but settle an interesting question satisfactorily. It is,—a Bicycle Race. First prize the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. Knights to be excluded from competing. As we hear "the Campbell is coming" out almost immediately, he may be in time to enter for the race.—*Pioneer.*

### ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's steamer Sumatra, Captain White, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Mrs Drewett and Mrs Richmond.
For Marseilles—Mr Adam, Mr Mahon and Major Gillespie.
For Suez—Mr. T. Child.

### NOTIFICATION BY THE EXAMINER OF CLAIMS.

THE following telegram has been received by the Accountant General:—

"The Income Tax Act has passed in the same terms as the Bill. Provide accordingly for assessing salaries paid after November."

Officers, before presenting their salary bills for payment for the current month, should deduct Income-Tax at the rate of 2½ per cent.

TUDOR TREVOR,
For Officiating Examiner of Claims.

Bombay, 27th November 1869.

### CORNET GRAVES vs. CAPT. WYLLIE.

THE civil action brought in the High Court by Cornet Graves to recover Rs. 10,000 of damages from Captain Wyllie, lately in command of the Thomas Bell, for assault and false imprisonment during the voyage from England to Bombay, was heard by Sir Charles Sargent on Friday. His Lordship gave judgment on Saturday morning, finding that the allegations had been admitted and the justification had failed, and accordingly awarding Rs. 2,000 damages, with costs. On the application of Mr. Starling, who appeared for the plaintiff (the defendant appearing personally), His Lordship ordered that the defendant should find security for the amount of the decree.

### THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BULSAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BULSAR, 26TH NOVEMBER.

AN accident occurred on Tuesday evening last at half-past 6 P.M. about three miles from our station, which might have resulted in great loss of life if the local passenger train had had the passenger carriages immediately attached to the engines, but fortunately the goods waggons were in front.

It appears that the local up train was on its way from Surat to this station, and, on leaving Dhongree, a "line clear" was given, and the station master ordered the train to proceed. In the meantime the goods train was at Bulsar ready to start for Surat, and a telegram was forwarded by the signaller at this station stating that it had left, but unfortunately on the receipt of the same by the station master at Dhongree, he had already despatched the train, a quarter of an hour previously, for this station.

The station master at Bulsar also received a "line clear" and he gave the same to the engine-driver of the goods train, and both trains were travelling on a single line, in opposite directions, at

## BOMBAY.

H. M.'s Steamer Lord Elphinstone will be hauled out of the Duncan Dock to-day.

The special jury in the Criminal Sessions has been discharged from further attendance at these Sessions.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Guzerat, has, says the *Chundradaya*, come to Bombay on some urgent affairs.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The anniversary meeting of the Society will be held in its library rooms this day, at 4 P.M.

The Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, Captain Dupuy, from Goa, arrived on Saturday last with the following passengers:—Mr. Halliday, 186 deck passengers, and 9 children.

Accident.—At Bapoo Khote Street on Friday last the roof of a firewood depot fell, by which a Hindoo named Seewa was severely hurt. The man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The Steamer Kurrachee, Captain Cottier, from Kurrachee, arrived on Saturday last with the following passengers:—Captain Drew, Major Green, Mr. Russell, 46 convicts, 15 native constables, and 89 deck passengers.

Dharwar Collectorate.—The weather report of the Dharwar collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th November, informs us that in almost all the talookas little or no rain fell. The crops were in good condition, and the sowing of rubbee crops had been completed. The state of public health was good.

Enticing away a Married Woman.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Harry Ragoonath and Laxmee, woman, were charged with enticing away a woman named Jankee from the care, and against the will, of her husband. The Magistrate admitted the prisoners to bail, and postponed the case till the 2nd proximo.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of 1-2nd Queen's at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

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|---|---|---|
| Overture | Zampa | Herold. |
| Quadrille | Carnevals | Kuhner. |
| Selection | Norma | Bellini. |
| Waltz | Billy Mayourneen | Coote. |
| Aria | La Traviata | Verdi. |
| Galop | St. James | D'Albert. |

Fraudulent Detention of a Letter.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Showell, on Saturday, one Nagoo Pandoo was charged with fraudulently detaining a letter addressed to one Jankoo Sukharam. Mr. Pandoorung appeared on behalf of the defence. The complainant having entirely failed to prove his case, the Magistrate dismissed the complaint.

Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, held on Saturday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., secretaries and treasurers, (Mr. Hutrell in the chair), the resolutions passed at a meeting of the company held on the 12th instant, to wind up the company and to form a new one, were confirmed.

Inquest.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Sonapore on Saturday concerning the death of a Maratha, aged about twenty-five years, named Abba Moraree. On the 14th instant deceased was removing bags of sugar at the Moody Bazaar, when a bag fell on his right foot and seriously hurt it. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, which he left in a day or two for his own house, where he died on Saturday. The jury considered that he had died from natural causes.

Poona Collectorate.—From the report of the Poona collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th November, we see that the fall of rain was good in Indapoor talooka and slight in the other talookas, with the exception of Joonere and Mawul, where no rain fell during the fortnight. Reaping of khureef crops and the sowing of rubbee have been nearly completed throughout the collectorate. The rubbee crops were reported to be in a thriving condition. The health both of men and cattle was good.

Our correspondent at Baroda informs us that Mr. Propert, of the Punch Mahals, previous to his departure on furlough to England, distributed about Rs. 2,000, as presents to his subordinates out of his own pocket. This is something very unusual in an European Civilian!—*Dandeyo.*

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Asunsoli, Khind yesterday afternoon from Mahableshwur.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 27.

We understand that the City Municipality has sanctioned the sum of two thousand rupees for the Lock Hospital in the city.—*Ibid.*

We hear from Bombay that it is stated on good authority that Captain Filgate, at present Military Secretary to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor, will succeed Dr. Forbes as Cotton Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency.—*Ibid.*

It is generally believed that Captain Kellock of the Deccan will succeed the late Captain Paterson as Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in Calcutta.—*Friend of India.*

The Salt Tax Bill is published for general information. We cannot congratulate the Government on this addition to our revenues. This is a very unpopular tax, and its equally pressing incidence on the poor and the rich brings more unpopularity on the State than is desirable. The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey may not be aware, but it is a fact that the present increase of taxation, small as it is, has raised the price of salt more than fifty per cent. to all who have to purchase by retail.—*Native Opinion*, Nov. 28.

We learn that out of eight dramas offered for competition in compliance with the invitation of the Victoria Dramatic Company, a well-known Guzerati theatrical corps, one only entitled "Roostum and Soohrab" has been awarded a prize of Rs. 300. This drama has been founded on the plot of a tale of that name—the most pathetic in the whole of Firdousi's Shah Nameh. The author of the drama is Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khorsee, late of Elphinstone College, whose drama entitled "Ivanhoe" also carried off a prize last year offered by the same dramatic company.—*Ibid.*

The Shrievalty.—Looking to the liberal policy of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's government, the *Jame* would not at all wonder if it confers the Shrievalty of Bombay for the ensuing year upon a Native, though its being held by one at present is a ground for the general supposition that a European will likely be nominated to the office. The *Jame* has heard the name of a Parsee gentleman of a respectable family upon whom very probably the honour of the Shrievalty will be conferred, and the writer is in a position to assure its readers that if that be the case, the nomination will be acceptable to Europeans and natives alike.—*Ibid.*

The F. E. A. and B. A. examinations of our University began this week. A critical analysis of the papers set at these examinations will do a great deal to introduce uniformity of standards, than anything else. The work must be done by a master. We shall merely give an index to any enquiry in this direction. Some of the mathematical papers are said to have been so easy and commonplace as to supply no test at all. Others again and here we speak of the B. A., are described as of the hardest kind—such as few could attempt to answer. There ought to be some plan by which such accidents might be averted. At least one out of each set ought to be a gentleman who has had some experience of examination work.—*Ibid.*

We learn that the law concerning vagrants is to be put in force immediately, and a number of the gentlemen who are now living on the charity of others may have the happiness of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow in a few days.—*Bombay Guardian*, Nov. 27.

The Rev. W. Martin, writing from Nusserabad, Nov. 16th, says—"I live now almost entirely in the districts. Sickness and death, as the results of famine, are terribly prevalent. In many of the villages half the population are laid down by fever or diarrhœa."—*Ibid.*

We have received an original poem, beginning:—

"Major General Sir Herbert Edwardes,
Claims somewhat from my poor muse,
And had I the gift of some *sose* dead bards,
The claim I dare not refuse;
But as it is, I must try do my best,
Not shirk from the noble theme;
The traits of his life, they warm my cold breast,
And gives me a pure esteem."

Our readers must content themselves with this specimen.—*Ibid.*

We are late in noticing the report of the Bombay English Women's Association. After the resignation of Mrs. Bickers, on account of ill-health, the committee were happy to engage the services of Mrs. Towner who is diligently prosecuting her important work. The committee would think it desirable, if the funds permitted, to engage a second Bible woman. The brief extracts given from the journal of the Bible woman, show that there is a large field for this kind of labour in Bombay.—*Ibid.*

The Diocesan Board of Education has met and resolved a scheme of no mean magnitude: it will establish a College in Bombay, with branch schools in Kurrachee, Poona, Paunchgunny and Belgaum. Only £75,000 are required.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Nov. 27.

Rumour has it that an example has been made of an S.P.G. minister, who has been wanting in the deference due to his bishop. The unfortunate individual is the Rev. Weatherhead, who presumed to hold services, in the elegant church he has raised at Tardeo, before the episcopal consecration had taken place. He has lost his living and has been recalled.—*Ibid.*

His Lordship Bishop Meurin S. J. was in England during the last week of October, and during the time addressed himself by letter to the English Catholics, for aid to complete the college and to found a seminary where missionaries may be trained for preaching to the natives. The *Tablet* is of opinion that his address is well directed and will reach the heart of those able to give. God grant it may be so!—*Ibid.*

The Bombay Church Union, a Protestant association, is having a fair portion of work allotted to it. As no one can be prevailed upon to attend the service given each morning of the week, in St. Thomas' Cathedral, the members of the Union are requested to attend in turn, two or three of them at a time. Also they are requested to take their turn, in the same way, in attending the funerals of the friendless poor.—*Ibid.*

Archbishop Polding, O. S. B., of Sydney, arrived here on Sunday last, from Aden. He was on his way to the Council, with the other Bishops of Australia, when the doctors ordered him not to proceed, as the voyage up the Red Sea would be too much for him at his advanced age. His Grace resided at St. Mary's, Byculla, during the few days he stayed among us. Unfortunately he was obliged to leave yesterday, by the Australian Mail. The Rev. Coletti was accompanying His Grace as Chaplain.—*Ibid.*

The Senate of the University at its last meeting, after an animated discussion, negatived "by a large majority" a recommendation sent up by the Syndicate (not however an unanimous Syndicate) to expunge from the calendar the regulation requiring that candidates for matriculation should be 16 years of age. The alteration recommended by the Syndicate was one for which, taken on its own merits, there was no doubt a good deal to be said, but we are nevertheless strongly of opinion that the exercise of the revising power of the Senate in a conservative direction was a wise one.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

Mr. W. Foxton, B. A., Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpore, will, we hear, proceed to England on furlough as soon as Mr. Phillpots, C. S., arrives from Bombay.—*Sindian*, Nov. 24.

Major General Sir George Malcolm K.C.B. accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant General (Colonel Bacon) and his Aide-de-Camp (Lieutenant Heath) will proceed to upper Sind on his annual tour of inspection on Monday next (29th); when the command of the station will devolve upon Colonel J. D. Woollcombe C. B. Commanding the Royal Artillery.—*Ibid.*

Forty-two Cashmeerians, (the vendors of counterfeit jewelry, &c.,) who were found loitering about Bombay, for some time past, were brought to Kurrachee in the Oriental, the other day, in charge of four constables of the Bombay Police, with the object of being transported to their own country. Colonel Marston, the Superintendent of Police, has given these people three days time to quit the station; and we would therefore caution the public against purchasing anything from them.—*Our Paper*, Nov. 23.

While poons and understrappers are being threatened with dismissal as a sacrifice to the deficit, we concur in the general indignation felt at the Government of India insisting on the removal of the 2-19th and 21st Fusiliers; which will cost Rs. 88,900!—*Madras Athenæum*, No. 22.

The route [from Madras] to England via Calcutta and Bombay is likely to become popularised. Mr. R. E. Master, Director of Revenue Survey, will, it is expected, proceed by that route in January. The Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot and family intend extending the trip to Agra, leaving here next month, and Sir Adam Bittlestone and family will follow suit by the second steamer in March.—*Ibid.*

H. M. S. Dryad arrived at Mauritius on the 30th of September after having succeeded in rescuing 146 African slaves from an Arab vessel near Majanga on the N. W. Coast of Madagascar, where the slaver had been wrecked. They were all from the Mozambique Coast. The Dryad, after recoaling, will return to hunt for more slavers, which are shortly expected, as the slave trade has been strictly prohibited in Madagascar.—*Englishman.*

Surgeon-Major F. Broughton, Bombay Army, has been appointed by the Duke of Argyll to be a member of the Medical Board in the place of Surgeon A. H. Hilson.—*Pioneer.*

The *Indian Daily News* learns by telegram from Kurrachee that "the Ottoman Administration having commenced on the 15th instant to repair their line between Ailo and Divanieh, restoration of communication by that route may be shortly expected."

Mr. Hughes, the billiard champion, passes a significant judgment upon the skill of Calcutta players. He advertises that "C. Hughes is open to play any billiard player (professional or amateur) in Calcutta, with a common *Penang Lawyer Stick*, his opponent giving him 450 in 1,000. Messrs. Lazarus and Co. providing him the Lawyer."—*Delhi Gazette.*

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 28th, 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 7th Nov., 1-45 P.M.; *via* Russia, 20th Nov., 7-3 P.M.

## INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th and 20th Nov.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th and 20th Nov.
The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th November is as follows:—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 2 4 | 0 1 |
| " Calcutta | 2 45 | 0 15 |
| " Madras | one 24 hours. | |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.
For Bhiwara Baee, Nag Para, No. 8, from Poona.
For Conyers, Byculla, from Kamptee.
For Dr. Lever, from Nagpore.
For Ruttonjee Bhoyjee, from Calcutta.

## THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

*(Bombay Educational Record.)*

The number of candidates for matriculation in the University this year is 835, being 200 more than last year, thus breaking the regular series which has been maintained for some years of 100 increase each year. The numbers of candidates for the last three years make a regular arithmetical progression, 440, 539, 640, and now we have 835. Arranged according to castes, the candidates of this year stand as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus | 643 | Mahomedans | 8 |
| Parsis | 137 | Jews | 6 |
| Portuguese | 16 | Indo-Britons | 2 |
| Europeans | 11 | Eurasian | 1 |
| Sindhi | 11 | | |
| | | Total | 835 |

Each candidate, as our readers know, is required to be examined in English, and in a second language to be selected by the candidate himself. Arranged according to the "second language" thus chosen, the 835 stand thus. It will be seen that the two principal Vernaculars still find favour with the great body of the candidates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marathi | 361 | Portuguese | 9 |
| Gujarati | 29 | Hindustani | 7 |
| Sanskrit | 87 | Persian | 1 |
| Latin | 44 | French | 1 |
| Canarese | 22 | | |
| Sindhi | 11 | Total | 835 |

The candidates of this year hail from 23 distinct centres, as follows:—

1, Ahmedabad; 2, Ahmednuggur; 3, Akola; 4, Belgaum; 5, Bombay; 6, Dhoolia; 7, Hydrabad (Sind); 8, Indore; 9, Karwar; 10, Kattyawar; 11, Kolhapoor; 12, Kurrachee; 13, Nagpore; 14, Nassick; 15, Neriad; 16, Oomrawutee; 17, Poona; 18, Rajcote; 19, Ruttnagiri; 20, Sattara; 21, Sholapoor; 22, Surat; 23, Tanna.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the query of your correspondent, signed "Militare," I beg to inform him, through the medium of your valuable journal, that the Civil and Military Furlough Rules can be had from the Accountant General's office, either by personal or by written application.—I am, &c., D. P. KARANJIA.

Bombay, 27th November.

## THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS.

*(Sindian*, Nov. 24.)

The wheels of Justice run slow in Upper Sind, if we may judge from the tedious delay that has already taken place in holding and completing the preliminary investigations into the now notorious frauds which have been reported to have so long existed at Jacobabad. The Political Superintendent, Colonel Phayre C. B., has not had the most pleasant of times since he arrived, fresh from Abyssinia, to take up his new appointment. We now hear, that owing to the delay in the disposal of the cases of Pinto and others, connected with these frauds, by the Session Court in Upper Sind, Colonel Phayre will not be able to proceed to Bombay to prosecute John Barron, before the High Court, until February next. The delay that has taken place is said to be peculiarly unpleasant to the gallant Colonel, as we can well believe. But how about Barron and the agonizing suspense he and his family must endure? Justice should be more merciful.

## THE INCREASE OF COTTON CULTIVATION, A CALAMITY.

*(Bombay Guardian.)*

We are sorry to learn from the report of Mr. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, that there is an increase of nearly a million acres in the area of cotton cultivation in Western India, this year as compared with last. We are sorry to hear it, because increase of cotton culture means famine. A million acres more given to cotton means a million acres less given to grain. The equilibrium of supply and need in the matter of grain, has always in India been so very delicate that the least disturbance entails a famine somewhere. Since the great stimulus given to cotton culture seven years ago, there have been famines in Madras, Orissa, the Central Provinces, the North West Provinces, Rajpootana. We have not yet had any *very* serious or general famine in this Presidency; shall our turn come next? Have any steps been taken to secure an extra cultivation of a million acres of grain, somewhere also, to counterbalance the million here withdrawn from it? We are distinctly told that one cause of the terrible famine that has been—not decimating but *tertiating*—the population of Rajpootana, has been the substitution of cotton for grain culture; and we were told the same thing when a million and a half perished of starvation in Orissa. The good people of Manchester hold meetings and pass strong resolutions to the effect that it is the duty of the Indian Governments to secure them all the cotton they need; and the Indian Governments give reverend heed to the admonitions of the Manchester people; but there is too much reason to fear that the interposition of Government is costing India more than the gain that accrues to cotton-dealers here and in England. The people of this country can do better without piece-goods than they can without food. Cotton is failing in Liverpool; it is just possible that the larger crop expected next year may not realize more than last year's crop. This is a wretched argument to adduce after the terrible one already stated; but alas! it is one that weighs with men, as much perhaps as the other.

## DURBAR AT CALCUTTA.

Yesterday afternoon (23rd) at half past four the Viceroy received His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore in Durbar. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the General commanding the Presidency Division, and the Brigadier-General, with their respective staffs and a few other officials, were present. His Highness was escorted from Alipore by a party of the Body Guard, accompanied by the Private and Military Secretaries and an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, in the Viceroy's carriages. His Highness's suite followed in private carriages. A Salute of 19 guns announced his Highness's arrival at, and departure from Government House, where the usual ceremonies of presentation and *utter* and *pan* were gone through. No *nuzzers* were offered or *khillats* conferred on this occasion, and the Maharajah left with the same escort, as far as the Fort, shortly after five o'clock.—*Englishman.*

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The *Mofussilite* mentions an accident which took place on the 20th instant, to the down passenger train from Loodiana. The train, it appears, had hardly left the station when some of the passengers noticed a smell as if from cotton burning, and just before arrival of the train at the next station, flames burst forth from the break van next to the engine. The van was immediately uncoupled, and efforts made to extinguish the fire, which was not however subdued till very little remained of the van but the iron work. Only a few clothes, &c., it is said, were in the van, and the fact of a window next to the engine being open at the time has suggested that possibly a spark from the engine ignited the traps known to have been in the van. The carriage next to the burning van was full of Native passengers, and all its doors were locked.

## SOMNAMBULISM (?).

Allahabad, Nov. 19.—A social scandal in the Northern section of our community, has obtained some circulation. A young aspirant has fallen into a *contretemps*, from which he appears not to have the ability to escape censure, if no greater penalty. Rumour, with its unruly member, has it, that the young man permitted his misconceptions to lead him into the interior of his neighbour's residence after the tranquil hour of 11 P.M.; it may be, he strayed there only by accident, under the reverie of somnambulism, a common incident among youths; or it may be that other motives equally inexplicable diverted his direction. However this may be, his nocturnal intrusion has given dire offence that refuses palliation, and the good man of the house has purposed to teach him a lesson in cithics that may not be unserviceable to him. I am told the suit has been brought before the Civil Court for adjudication.—*Correspondent of Mofussilite.*

## THE CARNATIC.

"One who was on board the Carnatic" rejects the plausible theory started by a fellow-passenger, that the unfortunate vessel was lured to destruction by the captain's anxiety to pass a rival steamer, the Tigré. The Carnatic was heavily laden, and the French vessel very lightly we are told. No race had been attempted, and the latter had steamed out of night two or three hours before the Carnatic struck. Our correspondent ascribes the accident to two causes—unskilful navigation and a bad look-out. The steamer is said to have been steered purely by the compass without any allowance for the strong cross-tides which prevail at some seasons, and by the current of which the vessel was almost insensibly borne out of her course. But even with this, had the watch not been wanting in vigilance, the danger must have been descried soon enough to be avoided. Seen when it was, the captain's desperate effort just failed to clear the reef, and the Carnatic struck upon its extreme point. The crew are said to have been quite exhausted by their exertions at Suez, having discharged their vessel and started on their return trip to Bombay within a period of four or five days.—*Pioneer.*

## A GUNNER KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Yesterday morning (Nov. 22), about seven o'clock while the men of the 2-5 Brigade Royal Artillery were practising with the guns on the ramparts of the Fort a serious accident occurred; and resulted in the instant death of a gunner—who, strange to say, had only come out of Hospital the previous evening. Three guns were being used, and one of these guns burst on the second round being fired from it. Numbers four and seven of the men on duty with the gun were close by when the explosion occurred. Number seven fired, and as number four, who was on the right side of the cannon was advancing to prime, he was knocked down by a portion of the gun and never rose again; for, after a few groans, he expired. The gun burst between the first and second reinforces and went into two pieces, the split extending to about six feet. The chase with one of the trunnions fell upon the gunner, smashing the portions of the body about the pelvis. The larger portion of the cannon including the breech and a trunnion was carried up high into the air almost as high as the steeple of Saint Mary's Church, and, falling about forty paces from the ramparts, sank almost wholly into the ground. People were standing not far away from where the heavy piece of metal fell. The gun which burst was used on Saturday last, nine rounds being fired out of it, and it had been rebored only a month ago. The body of the deceased gunner was removed by Mr. Titness, an inspector of police, to the dead house of the General Hospital where an inquest was held yesterday evening. The remains of the unfortunate gunner, who was only twenty-six years old, were afterwards interred in St. Patrick's Cemetery.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 23.

## PETROLEUM IN THE PUNJAB.

We here from Rawul Pindee that the first serious attempt to dermine the existence of petroleum in quantity in that district is now about to be made, the special implements required for the purpose having reached the Punjab from England, and an engineer being in waiting to turn them to use. Meantime, on the principle that there is nothing like faith, gas-pipes are in course of distribution along some of the cantonment roads; so the gas will not be kept waiting (when ready.) An Australian speculator is said to be very anxious to obtain from Government the exclusive right of "prospecting" for petroleum throughout the Punjab.—*Pioneer.*

## THE "SHOE QUESTION" AT MANDALAY.

The "Shoe Question" has turned up in Mandalay. An officer at the Burmese Court, holding the position of a Privy Councillor, employed a man to watch at one of the gates of the palace. The sentry appears to have privately entered the large door or gateway (with his shoes on) outside of which he was appointed to watch. No one was to enter this gate, but the king and queen. For his offence, the sentry was ordered to be flogged by the Atwenwoon. A report reached the king of what had been done. His Majesty called the Atwenwoon into his presence, and for ordering the man to be flogged within the palace compound, without permission, he was degraded from office. The Burman sentry, who had been rattaned for entering a royal door with his slippers on, was ordered to be branded on the forehead and shoulders, and has been reduced to a state of slavery for life.—*Indian Daily News.*

## THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COORG.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, a farewell dinner was given by the European residents of Mercara, and its neighbourhood, to Captain R. A. Cole, the Superintendent of Coorg, on the eve of his departure to Bangalore, where he assumes the higher appointment of officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District of the Nundydroog. The Chairman, Captain Ralph Taylor, a former Superintendent of Coorg, but now a leading representative of local coffee interests, and Chairman of the Planters' Association, proposed the toast of the evening. Captain Cole replied as follows:—

'Captain Taylor and Gentlemen,—I am afraid I cannot find words adequate enough to express my appreciation of the honor done me this evening, and of the manner in which you have been kind enough to drink my health. I am glad also of the opportunity to express my deep sense of the warm and cordial reception accorded to me on my late return to this province. I came amongst you five years ago a perfect stranger to all, except to my friends Captain Taylor and Major Martin, and it is most gratifying to me to find that in the discharge of the duties of the position in which I had been placed, and to which an all beneficent Providence had been pleased, to restore me, I had not only your approval, but the good will and good wishes of so many sections of the inhabitants of Coorg. No one who knows Coorg and the Coorgs can help becoming attached to both the country and the people, and my work has indeed been a labour of love. The pleasures of those duties have been much enhanced by finding myself surrounded by so many of my fellow countrymen settled in this province. In days now gone by for ever, the interloper, as he was called, was looked upon as a bugbear and a nuisance, but the progress and prosperity of this great Empire were assured when the interloper became a recognized institution, when public opinion was brought to bear on the Council Chamber, and when India was thrown open to the application of British capital skill and industry. I have always advocated the interests of the planters of Coorg, not for the purpose of pleasing them, but from the firm conviction that their interests and those of the province were identical, and that the prosperity of the one was bound up in that of the other. To Mr. Bowring the Chief Commissioner, we all owe a deep debt of gratitude. My position forbids me to dwell on this point, but I hand over the reins to my successor with a full assurance that the interests of this Province will continue to receive every consideration. As regards the planters themselves, I am sure that I have every reason to offer my best thanks for the ready aid and co-operation which I have received both collectively, through the association, and also individually. In again thanking you for the honour done me, I can only assure you that the recollection of Coorg, and of my friends in Coorg, will never be effaced from my memory. In conclusion I would propose the toast of "Success to Coorg," and bumper crops next year.'

On Wednesday afternoon an address was presented to the Superintendent on behalf of the European and Native inhabitants of Coorg.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*(Calcutta Gazette*, November 24.)

Mr. A. V. Palmer to be Magistrate and Collector of Gya.

Mr. J. S. Drummond to be Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. W. J. Money, C. S. I., to be Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh.

Mr. G. N. Barlow, C. S. I., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

Mr. H. Hankey, Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to be Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, in the Second Grade, but to continue to officiate in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. J. M. Lewis to be Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Gya.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood to be Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, and to officiate in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. E. J. Barton, to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The Revd. C. E. Wheeler, Chaplain of Gowhatty, is granted leave for four months.

Mr. A. R. Thompson to be Additional Judge of Chittagong, but to continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments.

Mr. H. B. Simson to officiate as Additional Judge of Chittagong during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. R. Thompson, or until further orders.

Captain W. W. Hume, District Superintendent of Police, Luckhimpore, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the Third Grade, from the date on which he rejoins his appointment on return from leave.

Mr. H. L. Jones Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the Fourth Grade, from the date of his rejoining his appointment on return from leave.

Mr. R. S. O'Connor, District Superintendent of Police, Gowalpara, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the Fourth Grade, from the date of his rejoining his appointment on return from leave.

Mr. J. F. Browne to officiate temporarily as Civil and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr. R. J. Richardson, Judge of Shahabad is granted leave for two months, from the 26th instant, under Section 19 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. Richardson will make over charge of his office to the Subordinate Judge of the District.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

*(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 24.)

Surgeon-Major Frederick Freeman Allen is placed in charge of the Jail at Dehra.

Fifteen months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, together with 15 days' preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to the Hon'ble Francis B. Pearson, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, with effect from 1st December next, or subsequent date.

Mr. Frederick Hewett, officiating Junior Secretary to Government, is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade, with effect from the 24th September last, but will continue to officiate in his present appointment until further orders.

Mr. Paul Whalley, on special duty, is appointed to be Under-Secretary to Government, vice Mr. Henvey.

Mr. John Hellings Lloyd, B.A., will continue to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, until further orders.

Two months' privilege leave of absence has been granted to the Reverend Benjamin Sharp, B.A., Chaplain of Shahjehanpore, with effect from the 1st instant, or subsequent date.

One months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. William A. Forbes, C.B., Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, with effect from the 6th proximo or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence, is granted to the Reverend Joseph Baly, M.A., Chaplain of the Civil Lines, Allahabad, with effect from 24th July last.

Furlough to Europe for two years, together with the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. Charles Frederick Hall, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Agra, with effect from 15th December next, or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence, is granted to Mr. William James Ellis, Civil Surgeon of Humeerpore, with effect from the 15th proximo, or subsequent date.

Mr. W. F. Male, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Roads and Buildings Branch, is transferred to the Irrigation Branch.

The following officers of the Roads and Buildings Branch are transferred to the Railway Branch for employment in the Agra District of the Rajpootana Railway.

Mr. C. Blair, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant T. Gracey, R. E. Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. E. J. Moore, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. P. K. Hyndman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Mr. D. Noyes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, at present employed in Irrigation Branch, are transferred to General Branch of Public Works, North Western Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Brownlow, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces, is placed on special duty.

Subject to confirmation of the Government of India Captain Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, R. E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate a Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle

Lieutenant Malcolm Arbuthnot Alves, R. E., Excutive Engineer, Ganges Canal remodelling, will officiate as Executive Engineer Northern Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr. Otho Philpott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, is transferred to the Rohilkund Canal Division.

Mr. P. H. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal, is transferred to the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr. W. Atkins, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily attached to the Eastern Ganges Canal, is posted to the Rohilkund Canal Division.

## THE PARSEE PRIEST CASE.

Third Day.

The hearing of this case was resumed in the Criminal Sessions on Friday morning. As on the previous days and again on Saturday the Court room was crowded by eager listeners, chiefly Parsees. They did not altogether confine themselves to listening, and had to be frequently checked and occasionally threatened with a clearance of the Court.

This morning counsel for the prosecution called witnesses to contradict the evidence by those who had for the defence, on the previous day, spoken to the truth of the charges in the libel.

Rustomjee Ruttonjee Attia, now a liquor-seller, was first called. He had been a firewood dealer at Wassind, and in 1856 the prosecutor was his partner for six or seven weeks. He was then a married man, and his family was with him. The prosecutor lived with him, but afterwards entered into partnership with Eduljee Maneckjee, and lived with him. Prosecutor lived fourteen or fifteen months in Wassind, and witness was on speaking terms with him all the time. There were only about fifteen huts in the village, and each resident was well acquainted with the mode of living of the other, and it would have been impossible in such a small place for one Parsee to have kept a prostitute, or have frequented prostitutes without witness knowing it. He knew the woman Papajee. She came to Wassind a month or two before Nowrojee left, and she remained in Wassind for a month or two, then left and came back. Nowrojee did not, to his knowledge, keep her, nor frequent her house, nor was it so reported, or that she had a child by him; and witness never heard that till the libel was published. There was a Parsee cook at the hotel, and a Mahomedan for carrying water.

By Serjeant Atkinson—Nowrojee was his wife's cousin. He had seen Papajee, and she was well known; but if Nowrojee said to him he never saw her, he would believe Nowrojee.

Eduljee Maneckjee, the second partner of prosecutor, was next examined, and he gave evidence similar to the above.

Ruttonjee Pestonjee, who had been living in Wassind in the end of 1855, was then called. He knew both Papajee and the prosecutor, and said the latter did not keep Papajee; and of course he (witness) would have known had that been the case. It never was reported to him that Papajee had a child by prosecutor; when Nowrojee never saw her face, how could she have had a child by him? (Laughter.)

Mr. McCulloch—Well, she might have had on a veil. Did Nowrojee ever eat food cooked by a Mussulman cook to your knowledge?

Witness replied in the negative, gesticulating with his hand, and seeming highly amused.

Serjeant Atkinson—Now, don't be angry with me. Did you keep Papajee? (Laughter.)—A. No.

Q. How do you know that Nowrojee did not keep her?—A. He used to live with me, and sleep with me, and sit with me, and talk with me, and do his business with me. It was a small place, and I should have known that.

Serjeant Atkinson here put the question direct to the witness, "Do you understand English?" and witness, much to the merriment of the Court, at once replied in English, "No, sir."

Q. You slept together in the same room, or on the same bed?—A. In the same room, but on different beds.

Serjeant Atkinson—You seem to have known Papajee, and I daresay her sister Mahaboob, and I daresay your bed fellow and you before you fell asleep often had a talk about them?—A. *Nai, Nai.* (Laughter.) We never talked about them. If Nowrojee were to say he had never heard of them, I should believe them. That was not his business; he would not look to such thing at all.

Q. Do you mean, such things as women?—A. He would never look at such women at all.

Q. But *you* look at such women?—A. *Hah*; I do. (Laughter.)

Shapoorjee Cursetjee deposed that he had been a cook for the Parsees at Wassind hotel for some months, and when he went prosecutor was there. This witness on cross-examination said he had not a ticket-of-leave with him. (Laughter.) He had been sent to prison as princes are—(laughter)—for seven years for striking a man in a quarrel, and served out that period.

Bajaboo Sooba, a firewood seller, deposed that he had known prosecutor and Papajee at Wassind, but he never heard that Nowrojee kept her, and he never saw him visit her when he (witness) was at his shop near her house. There was no report that Papajee had a child by Nowrojee. She and her mother had told him that Cullian Khan kept her, and witness had supplied flour, ghee, and pulse to her, which Cullian Khan paid him for. The woman used to go on the streets at times, but he would believe the prosecutor did he say he had never seen Papajee.

Salem Mahomed Esmail, who had kept a grain shop in Wassind in 1855-56, gave similar evidence, except as to Cullian Khan. Witness never was in Papajee's house himself at nautches or moojras.

The Judge—You object to these sports and vanities?—A. I had no money to spend. (A laugh.) I went to Wassind to earn money, and attended to the business of my shop strictly.

At the close of this witness's re-examination, His Lordship asked Mr. McCulloch how many more of the inhabitants of the hut he was to call?

Mr. McCulloch replied that he did not think he would go further. They had got one witness of each community, Parsee, Mahomedan, and Hindoo, and perhaps they might call more; but in the exercise of his direction he did not think they would trouble the Court with any further.

Mr. R. W. Wainwright, constable in the Bombay Police Force, then spoke to being at the door of the Police Office at the second hearing of the case. When the prosecutor's carriage drove up, Papajee was taken along, and witness, though he did not understand Guzerathi, was positive that the woman did not first in the confusion point out Nowrojee but that the Parsees said, "That's Nowrojee." He was struck with the circumstance at the time, and some Parsee gentlemen present asked him there and then to be a witness.

Merwanjee Manockjee was the next witness. He deposed that he was a liquor-seller in the service of Cowasjee Jamsetjee. His master was a friend of the defendant, and directed him to search for the woman Papajee. Cowasjee assisted in the search. When they found her, witness, his master, and the defendant went to her house. They took her to the house of Esmail Russool, and accused said to her there was a charge of libel against him, and asked her to tell that when she was at Wassind, Nowrojee kept her. Papajee said she did not know Nowrojee, and then went downstairs. Accused said to Ebram, "Call back your wife, and I will give you a sum of money. Ebram then brought her upstairs, and accused said—"I will give you a sum of Rs. 800; I will pay you Rs. 400 now and Rs. 400 at the time of taking Papajee to the Police Court to give

fully strong evidence to make one attach the slightest credence to what he asked them to believe? And now, as to the statement that his client had committed fornication with this woman Papajee. That rested solely on the evidence of two prostitutes, and were they to ruin this man, socially and perpetually, on the evidence of two harlots? Besides, if their evidence were true, this woman Mahaboob must at the time Nowrojee lived at Wassind have been only seven or eight years of age; and could it be believed that a child of that age could thirteen or fourteen years afterwards get into the box and say, "Among the numerous visitors who came to see my cousin, I can single out this man?" The thing was preposterous. As to his learned friend's observations regarding Wainwright, these were remarks which amounted to a serious charge, that he thought his learned friend was not entitled to make concerning any respectable man. Even though Wainwright did not understand the language he swore the woman did not say anything—not that she said something which he did not understand. His learned friend had asked why they had not brought Cullian Khan there. His answer was that they did not know where he was, and it would be a difficult, troublesome, and expensive matter to run all over the country seeking for all the people that had had connection with this woman; and he thought the jury could not doubt the evidence of the people from Wassind. It was for the jury to say whether the learned Serjeant was entitled to describe the witness Esmail as a brothel-keeper though Merwanjee kept his concubine in one of his rooms. It was for them to say what weight was to be given to his evidence and that of Merwanjee; but he begged to say these were the men who had been engaged in getting up the defence they were admitted to have been present at the interview. It was admitted that money had been paid. The jury would place their own value on the evidence, but the witnesses were not his friends, but the friends, the tools, the instruments, of the defence, and he made his learned friend a present of them. They could not expect evidence of these proceedings from high class witnesses; if they wanted evidence of dirty deeds they had to get it from dirty mouths. They could not get proof of perjury and bribery except from those concerned in it; and in considering the facts and the way in which the defence had been got up, they would say whether these two witnesses were to be believed or whether they were to prefer the word of the harlot. Taking these witnesses the worst light, that of informers, the law said they were to be believed if corroborated on the chief points. Well, they had been so, and one of the points was as to the attendance of Mr. Rimington and his clerk. His learned friend had misunderstood the case here; he had said the prosecution has suggested subornation. He never heard anything so absurd as to say that the prosecution had suggested that Mr. Rimington had anything to do with subornation of perjury. His learned friend had omitted the point. The prosecution did not suggest that Mr. Rimington or his clerk had anything to do with subornation. It was all done before either made his appearance; and who did so? It was quite right and proper that any solicitor should take a statement down in writing and keep it for subsequent proceedings; but how could Mr. Rimington or any gentleman doing so know that any offence had been committed? He was not to know about the manner in which the witness was induced to become a false witness; his only duty was to say "What have you to say; is this the statement you are prepared to say is true?" Then if the witness said it was true, not the slightest reflection could attach to Mr. Rimington or his clerk. And the witnesses were further corroborated by the document, for it contained no statement of the monthly salary or other matters of important purport to the libel for it said the woman was kept and that she had female children who would follow the profession of their mother. Another point in corroboration was the improbability of a prostitute bearing one child and only one, that she was not able to tell of its burial, and that no one had been produced to speak to the occurrence. It would be for the jury to say whether they believed the evidence in contradiction by the prosecution, or whether they would rely on the story of this miserable harlot; and in considering that, they would bear in mind that it lay not with the prosecutor to prove his innocence, but with the defence to establish clearly the truth of the charges. His learned friend had laid great stress on the statement of the prosecutor that he did not know the woman, but surely that was quite probable. Even in Bombay one might know there were prostitutes, and might see them even at their windows as he drove past, and yet when one was singled out be unable to say he had ever seen her before. And so as to the parties; he might see a woman performing at a nautch or moojra and yet he would be surprised were the jury to say they did not believe him were he to say fourteen years after that he could not say he had ever seen her before. The learned counsel then referred to the malignant tones of the letter and the base, infamous insinuations it made even against the dead; and concluded his eloquent address by expressing his confidence that the jury would find the prisoner had been actuated by the foulest feelings, and that he was guilty in the highest degree of the condign punishment which the law allowed for the foul and false calumniator.

His Lordship then addressed the jury, first referring to the dispute as to who should be dustoor of Bombay, for the purpose of illustrating the document containing the alleged libel. That document had originated in this way: some one professing to be a partisan of the Sunjana family wrote an anonymous letter reflecting on the Jamasp Assa family, and in return for that the present letter was written by the accused, who seemed to be a partisan of the Jamasp Assa family. Now, no doubt, it was perfectly open to him as a partisan of the Jamasp Assa family to advocate their claims, and to impeach, if he pleased, the claims of the rival family—the Sunjana family—but in exercising that right he was bound to keep himself within legitimate bounds. He should have been cautious not to impeach the reputation of others, unless he could show that that impeachment was true, and for justifiable purposes and good: and therefore it would be the duty of the jury to consider, not only whether this alleged libel were true, but also whether it was for the public good that it should be published. And by the public good they would understand, the benefit of the Parsee community, for that was their public good in such a matter as the present. And if the jury found that it was for the benefit of the Parsee community that the letter should be published, and if it were true, then, according to the law which prevailed in this country, they would be bound to acquit the accused. Having read to the jury the section of the Penal Code relating to libel, His Lordship pointed out that it was their province to decide whether the letter was for the public good, and also whether or not it was defamatory matter. In considering the question whether the publication was for the public good, the European portion of the jury must put themselves in the position of Parsees. Of course none of them could be aware of that eating food cooked by a Mussulman would defile a man; but they must recollect that the world of these people was their own community, and if their reputation were injured in that community they would have sustained a wrong. And a very great majority of the Parsee community, they must remember, would consider that this matter of the cookery was a very serious matter indeed. And with regard to the incontinence, all the witnesses agreed that to establish incontinence must be fatal to a Parsee priest in his professional capacity—that he would no longer be employed, that his patron or his chief priest would refuse to hear a suspend him, and that he would not receive either his salary or his fees from the public. They would say whether they thought it was for the benefit of the community that this statement should be made for the purpose of showing that Pestonjee, the dustoor, was himself an improper man to be dustoor, because he kept a man about him who was tainted with what were considered sins by the Parsee community; and if they found that these allegations were true, and that it was for the benefit of the Parsee community that it should be made known that the dustoor kept this man about him as a priest who was thus disqualified to act as such, they would be bound to give the accused the benefit of that opinion. And they must recollect that these transactions which the accused purported to bring to light in this letter were not transactions of recent occurrence even if true; and they must consider whether, even if true, it was for the benefit of the Parsee community that an old affair like this should be raked up and brought to light after it had been allowed to sleep for twelve years and after Nowrojee had resumed his priestly functions. And they would also consider the antiquity of the occurrences in another light—whether if the allegations had been true they would have been allowed to sleep for twelve years. Undoubtedly this had been a most painful case, for there had been the most flagrant perjury on one side or the other, and it would be for the jury to see on which side it lay. As to Nowrojee's assertion that he had never seen Papajee, and Papajee's assertion that Nowrojee had cohabited with her and that she had had a child by him, he thought the observations of the learned counsel for the prosecution on this point were well founded. It was quite possible Nowrojee might have been to nautches given by this woman, and yet did not remember her; for supposing any one of the jury had attended a nautch twelve years ago he would not be surprised to hear that he could not recognise the woman who danced on that occasion. Nowrojee had repudiated the charge of incontinence; and it was the duty of the other side to establish clearly to the complete satisfaction of the jury that Nowrojee had been guilty of incontinence. It would not do for them to think it was probable that Nowrojee went in for that sort of thing like other people; they must be completely satisfied that this charge of incontinence had been completely proved. Referring to the evidence of Papajee and her cousin, His Lordship said it had been suggested that there had been subornation, and if once the jury came to the conclusion that there had been subornation by the accused it would affect the whole of his case, for a man who was capable of suborning one witness was capable of suborning twenty. When Papajee was recalled, she had stated that she never had any other child than the one by Nowrojee. It would be a singular thing if she had been married twelve years and still had no children except this one by the Parsee, for she was not very old yet; and they would consider whether her story was true. And while they were on that point, they must consider what the learned counsel drew their attention to with regard to the document which she signed in presence of Mr. Rimington. In that document there was not a syllable about her ever having a child by the Parsee. They would also recollect what the witnesses who were called by way of rebuttal said as to the mode in which Papajee was alleged to have been treated by the accused. These witnesses said that she was staggered at the suggestion that she should swear to having had a child—that at first she was reluctant to swear at all, but when the Rs. 800 were offered, of which Rs. 400 were to be paid down, she agreed to give evidence as to having had intercourse with this man,—but that when it was suggested that she should state that she had a child by him she was staggered and declined, and said she would not. Well, that statement of the witnesses Merwanjee Manockjee and Esmail Russool was supported strongly by the document countersigned by Mr. Rimington. The allegation in the libel was that the woman had both male and female children by Nowrojee, and that the female children would follow the disreputable trade of their mother, but there was not a scintilla of evidence that there were any female children. And Papajee did not say a single word about any child in her evidence as taken down by Pestonjee, and stamped with her bangle mark in the presence of Mr. Rimington. This they would no doubt see was a very important matter in the case, and if they disbelieved the story about the child it would be for them to say whether they could believe any of the rest of her testimony. After some remarks on the evidence given by Goolam Ahmed, His Lordship referred to the ficticious dramatic scene in the temple which was described in the letter, remarking that there was no foundation for such a statement as that put forward in the letter; and when the jury said that the prisoner was a man who wrote a thing of that kind in that reckless way and gave no explanation as to how he came to do so and did not say that he had been misinformed by anybody, it was for them to say whether he was a likely man to invent a charge of incontinence and of eating food cooked by a Mussulman.—His Lordship then read and commented on the evidence of several of the witnesses. Referring to the evidence of Papajee taken by Mr. Rimington, His Lordship said—Here I must notice a remark made by the learned Serjeant, and that was, that there has been some intention on the part of the prosecution, I will not say expressly, to allege that Mr. Rimington and his clerk Pestonjee were concerned in the getting up of false evidence. That was the tendency of the learned Serjeant's remarks—that the prosecution suggested that. Now I feel bound, in justice to the prosecution and in justice to the persons indicated, Mr. Rimington and his clerk, to remark that they might, and no doubt did, in the complete belief of the fairness of the way in which the testimony was obtained, take down this evidence, but it is not to be supposed that a professional gentleman when he goes to take a declaration of this kind does know what means may have been resorted to in order to induce the party who gives the evidence to do so. But I should prefer if Mr. Rimington had not countersigned that statement he has taken down, as a Justice of the Peace. When a professional gentleman takes evidence which he intends to offer, or which it is probable will be offered, on behalf of one of his clients in a court of justice, he acts as a solicitor, and he ought to limit himself to his solicitor's capacity. I should have preferred if Mr. Rimington had not taken that evidence down as a Justice of the Peace. He signs himself here as a Justice of the Peace, and it is a declaration on a stamp. Mr. Rimington's intentions were no doubt perfectly good, but I think that is a confusion of the two offices. When a man is acting as a solicitor, I do not think he ought to bring forward his character of Justice of the Peace. There is no more respectable solicitor in this court than Mr. Rimington; and as on the one side there has been too much haste in instituting a prosecution against one of the witnesses—though possibly that may be perfectly right hereafter—so I think there has been an indiscretion in countersigning the statement made by this woman in a private house, as a Justice of the Peace on the part, of the solicitor for the defence. I hope and I have no doubt that the fact of this having been noticed will prevent any professional gentleman from in future confusing the two capacities. —Referring to the remarks of Serjeant Atkinson on the evidence given by Mr. Wainwright, His Lordship said—I must say I was sorry to hear a suggestion made that Mr. Wainwright was a man to be put in the same category with the men who wore staw in their shoes as a professional giver of false evidence, and there was really not a scintilla of anything said by him or in his demeanour which in my opinion warranted counsel in making that remark. I think counsel are entitled to very great license in defending a prisoner, and there is no body more unwilling than I should be to curtail this liberty of counsel on such an occasion when it is necessary for the defence of the prisoner and for the proper administration of justice; but there is a limit to these matters, and I do not think it should be suggested without some ground to go upon that a man is probably a professional giver of false testimony.—After remarks on some further evidence, His Lordship concluded by briefly summarising the chief points which he had recommended to the consideration of the jury.

The jury retired at a quarter to five o'clock to consider their verdict; and in seven minutes returned into Court, when the foreman declared the verdict of the jury to be that the prisoner was guilty on all the counts.

Serjeant Atkinson then applied for leave to file an affidavit for mitigation of punishment, which he said would be ready on Monday morning.

His Lordship granted the application, ordering that a copy of the affidavit should be served on the prosecutor's solicitors before noon on Monday, and that the subject should be mentioned on the sitting of the Court on Tuesday.

Serjeant Atkinson also asked that the bail for the defendant might be renewed till Tuesday morning; but the application was refused, and the Sheriff was ordered to take charge of the accused, who was therefore taken into custody.

His Lordship having thanked the jury for their regular attendance, and their remarkable attention to the case, said they had come to a verdict in which he most completely concurred.

The Court then, at about five o'clock, adjourned till Monday morning.

## EXCOMMUNICATED.

*(Bombay Guardian.)*

SOME months ago the attention of the public was drawn to a pamphlet entitled, "The Creed of the Church and the Creed of the Crown" by the Rev. Mr. Ffoulkes, formerly of the Church of England, but since 1843 a Romanist. The author startled the Roman Catholic world by criticizing with singular boldness some of the pretensions of the papacy. Another pamphlet from his pen has just appeared. It contains copies of letters that have passed between him and Dr. Manning. The latter has done his utmost to induce him to submit himself and his writings to the judgment of 'the holy See,' but in vain. The consequence is that Mr. Ffoulkes has been excommunicated. Thus we have concurrently, two distinguished men, one in France, the other in England, renouncing their subjection to the Pope at the very moment when he is assembling his bishops from all parts of the world to pronounce him infallible.

## O'CONNELL BEATIFIED.

*(Bombay Guardian.)*

A TRANSLATION of Lacordaire's sermons has been published in England. The book bears the title, "*Jesus Christ.* By the Rev. Pere Lacordaire." There is in the volume a discourse on Daniel O'Connell, of whose character the Rev. father seems to have had a most exalted opinion. Taking for his text, "Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after justice, for they shall be filled," he classes O'Connell among those "whom Providence prepares beforehand in the omnipotent secrets of his counsels—a Moses delivering the people of God from the hands of Egypt; a Cyrus bringing them from Babylon to the fields of their country; a Judas Maccabeus, a Constantine, a Charlemagne, a Gregory the Seventh—illustrious names, the most rare and the greatest in all history." "Time presses. Let us leave the past and return to that dear and glorious O'Connell, to see him as a Son of Man, after having seen him as a Son of God." "He was, in our age of divisions, the first mediator between the Church and mankind. We must follow him if we would serve God and mankind." Save us from history written by a Lacordaire.

## HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, N. W. P.

### MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

THURSDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER 1869.

(Before Mr. Justice TURNER.)

KELLY *versus* KELLY.

THIS was a suit by Susannah Kelly for restitution of conjugal rights with her husband. The case was part heard in June last, and postponed in order to enable the parties, if possible, to come to a compromise, and for other purposes.

Mr. Newton, for the petitioner.

Mr. Shircore, for the respondent.

At the sitting of the Court the learned Judge stated that he had received a letter from the petitioner endeavouring to influence his opinion in the case in her favour This was a most improper proceeding, and had it not been that she was a lady, and, as he believed, ignorant of matters connected with Courts of Justice, he would have fined her for contempt of Court.

The petitioner apologized to the Court for what she had done.

A question then arose as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to hear the case. The question turned on the meaning of a Clause in Section 1 of the Indian Divorce Act, which says,—"In the case of any petition under this Act, High Court is one of the aforesaid Courts, within the local limits of whose ordinary appellate jurisdiction, or of whose jurisdiction under this Act the husband and wife reside, or last resided together." It was admitted that the parties had last resided together in Ireland, but the difficulty arose as to where the residence of the petitioner was.

With a view to elucidate under what circumstances the petitioner came to India, she was sworn and stated that in October 1855 she first came to know her husband was in India. She lived with and was supported by her parents till 1864. She frequently wrote to her husband, but received no reply: her letters were never returned. In 1864 she went out to Australia to join her cousin: her family supplied her with funds to go there, but they would not supply her with the funds to join her husband. She stayed in Australia till 1868, and on the 18th November of that year she arrived at Calcutta, and proceeded to Mirzapore on the 21st. She thought of joining her husband, and believed he would receive her. She had formed no plan in the event of his declining to receive her. She stayed at his house three or four days at Mirzapore: he was absent from the station. He arrived the second day. She saw him in the house and he refused to receive her, and told her she had better leave: on her asking if he would wish her to live with him, or go into a convent, or return home, he gave her and went to Allahabad. Mr. Blair then asked her to leave but she refused, and he summoned her for criminal trespass: she then left the house. She lived at Mirzapore till the end of last month. She instituted these proceedings in April last.

After some discussion, the learned Judge said he was inclined to the opinion that he had jurisdiction to hear the case, but was willing to hear the parties argued. On November the 27th was then fixed for argument of Counsel.

THE American Pulpit appears to be as full of dollards as our own. At least no one would suppose from a patent that has just been granted to a ingenious inventor by the United States Commissioner. The device patented is an apparatus for attachment to the backs of church-pews, for the support of the head in an easy position, that the owner may go to sleep in comfort when the sermon is dull. The invention is named the Sinner's Friend;" it is to be hoped that it is provided with means for quieting the nasal music of the slumberer.—*Once a Week.*

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 23th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1869, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
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TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/11 11/16 | " |
| 3 | do. | 1/11 5/8 | " |
| 2 | do. | 1/11 9/16 | " |
| 1 | do. | 1/11 1/2 | " |
| On demand | | 1/11 7/16 | " |
| On Scotland | | 1/11 7/16 | " |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/11 7/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. |
| Do. | 12 | do. |
| Do. | 24 | do. |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital ..... $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... $35,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

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|---|---|---|
| 12 Months | 6 | per cent per annum. |
| 6 " | 5 | do. do. |
| 3 " | 4 | do. do. |

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agency, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.
CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.
ARTHUR BRANDT on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME GREY ARAB CHARGER, 14.2 high, 7 years old. Quiet in harness, good action, fast, and up to weight. Price Rs. 800. For further particulars apply to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, four Cylindrical Flue BOILERS, 20 feet long by 6 feet diameter, now lying in the Fort Press Company's premises in the Fort.—For particulars apply to
Bombay, 23rd November 1869. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, STONE HOUSE, a Bungalow situated at Louisa Point, Matheran, well built and furnished.—For particulars apply to Col. DICKINSON, R. E., or to Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Press Company's premises at Colaba.—For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th November 1869.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, Imperial | at Rs. | 24 per doz. |
| Hock, Riesenberg | " | 24 " |
| " Still, Braunebergor | " | 24 " |
| Moselle, Sparkling | " | 24 " |
| " Still, Braunebergor | " | 24 " |

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A second-hand light Mail phaeton.
The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.
Just landed.
A neat and light English-built Buggy on C. springs by R. Ness, Longacre.
A light curricle with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure by Pearce and Countze, Longacre with two harness saddles.
A first-class Clarence by Ness, Liverpool.
The properties of Gentlemen.
A nearly new small self-driving or park Phaeton on C. springs with moveable driving box by Lewis.
Four second-hand Dog-carts.
A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.
And also,
The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand light Mail Phaeton by E. Kotserton with a set of double harness.
The above to be seen at a day's notice to the undersigned.
Just Landed.
A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.
Just Landed.
A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.
Also,
A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
Just Landed.
An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.
The property of a Gentleman.
2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.
Just Landed.
A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, bed with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.
Also,
A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.
Just landed ex Star of the South.
1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.
Also,
A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.
Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and extremely made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.
Also,
The property of a Gentleman.
1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.
Also,
Properties of a Gentleman.
A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.
Just Landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the un dersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
24th November, 1869.

## WANTED.

BOARD.—Two GENTLEMEN can have accommodation with a quiet family in Rampart Row. Address No. 300, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, Furnished, one of the BEST ROOMS in Grant Buildings. Apply 3001, office of this Paper.
Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, OFFICES facing the Custom House, in Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Horn's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Boarders or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

## NOTICES.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE, (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they have OPENED FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these Premises, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c. will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 8 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL. (Close to the Poona Boating Club.) BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronized.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crew practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

ISAAC BROWN, SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR. ZINC AND IRON WORKER, CARVER, GILDER, COPPERSMITH WORK AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.
Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON and ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. DIXON AND CO., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY, A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, manufactured by WARRICK FRERES, NICE.

Comprehending

| | |
|---|---|
| Frangipanni, | Marechale, |
| Geranium, | Millefleurs, |
| Heliotrope, | Monseelina, |
| Jasmin | Patchouli, |
| | Portugal, |
| | Reine des Alpes, |
| | Rose, |
| | Violet, |

unequalled for STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Bottles of ½ imperial Pint, each ... | ... 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Do. Do. per dozen ... | ... 30 0 | 33 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Horse Power | Rs. 3,200 |
| 8 " " | " 2,800 |
| 6 " " | " 2,200 |

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Quotations given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, 3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Bar Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumpine Engine to lift and force 8,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most economical that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, AND EYE SHADES,

SPECTACLES of the finest real Brazilian Pebble only.

CATARACT.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Mounted in best Blue Steel, 2, 2½, 2¾, and 2¾ inch ... per pair | 10 8 | 12 0 |
| Mounted in best Blue Steel, 4, 4½, and 4½ inch ... per pair | 9 0 | 10 0 |

CONCAVE For the relief of short sight.

(The power increases with the numbers—from 1 to 16.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ... per pair | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| Mounted in Gold, single pin ... " | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| Mounted in Gold, turnpin ... " | 27 0 | 30 0 |

CONVEX:

For the assistance of aged or long sight, (The power of these increases contrary to the numbers from 60 to 5.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ... per pair | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| Mounted in Gold, single pin ... " | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| Mounted in Gold, turnpin ... " | 27 0 | 30 0 |

EYE GLASSES Of the finest real Brazilian Pebble,

CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single glasses, with rough, rim, and hole for cords ... Each | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| Single Glasses, mounted in Tortoise-shell ... " | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) Mounted in Tortoise-shell, with steel spring ... per pair | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| Double Glasses (Spring Folders) mounted in gilt Steel ... per pair | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) mounted in Gold ... per pair | 32 0 | 36 0 |

COLOURED EYE PROTECTORS, Of carefully selected and perfect glass.

BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, and SMOKED EYE PRESERVERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horse Shoe shape, with side piece, single or turnpin ... per pair | 9 0 | 10 0 |

GOGGLES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, Elastic band, and coloured Eye Piece; in tin case complete ... per pair | 3 0 | 3 8 |

RAILWAY SPECTACLES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, and coloured Roll, with steel spring ... mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ... per pair | 9 0 | 10 0 |

SPOON-SHAPED SPECTACLES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ... per pair | 9 0 | 10 0 |

READING MAGNIFIERS:

| |